MORNING EDITION.

DAILY COURIER.

LOUISVILLE:

MONHAY MORNING......AUGUST 26

NOTICE. Hereafter we will not receive the old postag etamps for subscriptions. The new stamps

may be sent when In sums not exceeding one

NOTICE. Subscribers on the route below Eleventh st. are cautioned not to pay any moneys to the late carrier, A. J. Clarkson. All arrearages and

current subscriptions must be paid to Richard

To Our Evening Subscribers, We have heretofore heeu serving our Sunday edition to our Evening patrons without additional charge. Since we have cularged our sheet we cannot afford to do this, and hereafter the SUNDAY COURIER can only be had at the clerk's desk or from news-boys. It will not be delivered to regular subscribers after this.

Barbecue in Owen County.

The citizens of Owen county, favorable to Southern Rights, propose to give a GRAND BARBECUE, at the Fair Grounds, Dear New Liverty, ou the 5th of Septem-BEIL. Promiuent speakers have been invited to attend and address the people.

The Courier at Nashville.

Mesers. GREEN & Co., are the sole and erel sire agents of the Countenat Nashville. They will deliver it to egular subscribers and enpply it to dealers and news-boys.

Mass Meeting and Pic-Nic.

There will be a peace and anti-war l'ic-Nic and Mass Meeting near Richmond, Keutucky, on Friday, August 30, 1861. Distinguished speakers will be in attendance and address the meeting.

PEACE MILITING AND FLAG RAISING. A wh te fing will be raised at Mr. Wright's, at the forks of the Birdstown and Taylorsville pike, three inlies from the city, Thesday next at 3 o'clock P. M.

Southern Rights Meeting Saturday

There was a glorious raily of the Southern Rights Lieu at Concert Holl Saturday night. The wildest enthusiasm prevailed. Speech es were made by H. F. Simrall, Esq., H. W. Bruce, Capt. Clarence Prentice, and Capt

FACTS AND RUMORS .- It cannot be denied that there was much excitement in the city Saturday, and unfortunately much cause for it. It was known at an early hour that a large unmber of the "Home Guard" kad left the city in the morning for the purpose of capturing some contraband goods, somewhere near Boston, on the Lebanon Branch of the Lonisville and Nashville Railroad. It was also rumored that a body of armed men were in the vicinity of the Lebanon Junction for the of arms and munitions of war to the Lincolnites in the interior of the State. By many a collision was feared between these indeed we do not know that there were armed men at the Junction. At all events,

we earnestly hope that uo trouble ensued. We are informed that the members of the llome Gnard, who, it is stated, were acting as del uties of Mr. Cotton, Surveyor of the Port, evertook the contrabandlsts, and resped a rich harvest of booty as their

It is also reported, but with what truth we are not prepared to say, that rails were torn up on the railroad track, near Boston, on the Lebanon branch, by which the cars were thrown off, and several persons injured. We will have more definite accounts to-day.

SOLDERRE PROM CAMP JOK HOLT -About 1 o'clock Esturday evening, Brig. Gen. ROUSSEAU, with a reg't, about 1,000 men crossed the river from Camp Joe Holt and passed through Main street. They were fully armed and equipped, having their muskete and bayonets fixed.

It was removed that this regiment was a a visit to the city for the purpose of being | tell.' presented with a fleg. Then why come in such martial array? Their presence in this city was not greeted by any other demonstration than shouts for "Jeff. Davis" by a few equads of boys. No one appeared glad to see these soldiers on Ken-

KILLED .- Mr. D. W. McCarty, who for years was a prluter in the Counier office. was killed accidentally Saturday at the Lebanon Junction. He made a mis-step and fell on the road, and the cars possed over his body, killing him instantly. His

body was brought to the city for interment. We believe Mr. McCarty was with a party of men who left the city for the purpose of taking some wagors which, it is charged, centained contraband goods.

We are indebted to Mr. Jos. Werne. of the firm of Kitte and Werne, of this elty, for St. Louis papers in advance of the

Mr. Werne bas just returned from a visit to his friends at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and gives a deplerable account of the state of affairs there. He says that a reign of terror has been inaugnrated, and outragesiare perpetrated thou all classes of the community-Unionists and Southern Rights men. Mr. Werne was arrested and linprisoned for seven days, by Col. Marsh, of

the 20th Illinois. The Kentucky Regiments at Camps Boone and Burnett Furnished with 5,000 Stand of Arms. We learn from a geutleman, jnst arrived

from Camp Boone, that the Kentneky regimeuts stationed at Camps Boone and Burnett have been furnished with 5,000 stand of arms of the most approved and effective pattern. There are some 3,000 well drilled Kentuckians at Comps Booue and Burnett, and hundreds are arriving daily.

PRESETTERIAN FEMALE SCHOOL,-We call attention to the advertisement of this flourishing lastitution. Conducted by an admirable corps of teachers, and supervised by a Board of Trustees responsible for its management, it has been for several years a credit to the city.

The New York World and all the her Abolition papers say that "Jeff. Davis & Co. are making war upon us." Then why don't "us, we & Co." get ont of Virginia, and, as Jeff. Davis says, "let us

nation, that Lincoln's soldiers should dare | Commercial writes thus: trend the soil of Kentucky.

We are reliably informed that the brigade marched our streets with loaded

We understand that the brigade leaves Jeffersonville ou Monday, for St. Louis .-They go there to fight our brethren of Missouri, thousands of whom are Kentuckians, and the sons of Keutnekians. Their mis. sion is to war against the people of the South and their institutious, and we are gratified that our eitizens of all parties received them sullenly, and with no demonstrations of rejoicings.

It was au exceedingly untimely move, in the present excited state of the public mind, for Rouszcau to bring his brigade into this State. It was a manifest violation of the neutrality of the State, as much so, in fact, as if he had came here to assume military control. We should not be at all surprised if Tencessee should hold the coming of Rousseau's brigade to the State as a violation of Kentucky's neutrality, and should act accordingly.

SCOUTING EXPEDITION-HOME GUARDS LEAVING HOME.-We learn that four or five companies of Home Gurads left the city Saturday on a scouting, or seeut expedition. A special train was used on the Nashville road, the object being to intercept a train of wagons laden with contraband goods. They started about daylight, and ome reports were that they were bound for Elizabethtown, and others that Boston and Rolling Fork was their destination.

It was also reported that the six pieces of cannon destined for the Lincoln camp in Garrard county, were taken ou the train. If these are facts, the managers of the milroad have committed a great wrong. We heard a rumor at one o'clock that a collision had occurred between the compaules of the Home Guard and Capt. Hay's ompany at Elizabethtown, in which the former were worsted, and had sent to the city for aid. We hope the rumor is un

We have just ascertained that the rumor of a collision is unfounded.

We publish to-day auother letter from the pen of Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York-remarkable, as all his writings are, for practical views and great force of argument. Dr. Huuter is well known as the founder of the system of administering medicine through inhalation-that is, taking them into the lurgs as we breathe. By this means he effects results heretofore unknown in the treatment of consumption, avowed purpose of preventing the passage bronchitis, and asthma-a class of diseases which have always battled the old medical practice. The energy and logic with which Dr. ilunter grapples the subjects on which parties, but we believe none occurred; and the treats have already effected a revolution in the miuds of men where his views are fully understood. We commend a careful perusal of the letters to our readers. They are instructive to all, while to invalids they may prove invaluable, particularly as Dr. Illunter is now on a professional visit to

> The Philadelphia Balletin, a paper, is conducted by Peacock, & Co. Now Peacock & Co., say they have ordered their reporters to tell nothing about the movements of troops. Can't you let 'ein say a word about the progress of recruiting for Abe's army in the city of brotherly love? Has a full company been raised

STILL HARPING .- The Louisville Demo crat, some six months ago, had something to say about "this war began by the Con federate States," and up to the present mo ment has got no further shead in history thun this:

"Why this war was begun by the Con-

That's the harp of one string it plays on Ask Uncle Abe !

The Chicago Times has a cute way of dedging the ire of the Irrepressibles by publishing the Northern war reports and 'victories' in the same column with the reports from the other side. Thus fiction and truth can be readily sifted out, and the intelligent reader get at the facts.

The Journal's story about two hundred and forty fugitives in Kentucky, from East Tennessee, is now going the rounds of the Republican press, not one of which will ever give the true versior. Those poor fugitives were a rabble rout of eand diggers going to join Lincoin's army at

If the Journal can spare time from traffic, we would like for it to tell us "the verdict that Kentucky renders." Is it to join King Lincoln, to subjugate the South, or is it for Kentneky to make war upon Tennessee? The Jonrual talks about the "verdiet" of Kentucky. What is it? Peace

MURDER IN INDIANA.-The Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal of Saturday says the coroner held an inquest, in Johnson county, on the body of a man who had been killed by a ball tired from a gnn in the hands of some one uuknown.

The St. Louis Democrat reports the death of Lleut. Houts, of the 6th Missouri, who had attempted the spy upon Hardee's camp, and was shot.

ANOTHER VIOLATION.—The Indianapolis Indiana) Journal, of Saturday, says: Twenty-three cases of ritled muskers

were landed in Evansville on Tuesday, des-tined, we presume, for the Union nieu of Lost.-On the evening of the 19th, a gold Bracelet, with the initials of C. U. II. The finder will be liberally rewarded by

eaving it at this office.

WOLF & DURRINGER'S COLT'S CART-RIDGES.-We are now manufacturing the above cartridges for all sizes of Colt's pistols. Call and see them. We also keep Smith & Wesson's cartridges, at wholesale.

WOLF & DURRINGER, Corner of Fifth and Market. aned on diamonde, &c. Office on Market street, between Third and Fourth.

Lincoln Soldiers on the Soil of Ken- The Suppression of the Courier in

Our city was thrown into great excite- The Black Republican papers, both in and ment, Saturday, by the nuberalded and out of Kentucky, are exulting at the outunexpected arrival of Rousseau's Brigade, ragsous suppression of the circulation from their eucampment at Jeffersonville. of the Louisville Courler in St. Louis by Their reception was by no means flattering the Provost Marshal there. This villainshouts for Jeff, Davis, greeting them all ous interference with our private rights along the entire line of their march. The and interests is applauded by those who prevailing sentiment, so for as we could may yet suffer from a similar cruse and carn of moderate Unionists as well as who will theu howl in hideous style. The Somhern Rights men, was of deep indig- St. Louis correspondent of the Cincinnati

> The lovers of Secession periodical litersture were somewhat astounded to-day by the intelligence that the circulation of the Louisville Courier was interdicted lu Saint Louis, by order of Provost Marshal Mc-Klustry. Since the Missouri Republican has been veering toward a support of the Gov-eroment, the nearest way lu which Rebel sympathisers could supply themselves with publican to their mind was to sub-scribe to the Louisville Courler. Hence, a with pubulum to their mind was to subscribe to the Louisville Conrier. Hence a heavy demand sprang up for that jewel of treasou, and the first ery you heard on crossing the river into St. Louis always was "Louisville Conrier!" from the shrill throats of the newsboys on every corner. Messrs. Gray & Crawford, principal agents for papers and periodicals, sold regularly two thousand copies per day, on which they say their profits amounted to about \$120 per week. But they were this morning informed in the blandest manner that the papers could no longer be permitted to be sold. The Adams Express Company at the same time received orders not to deliver the packages of that paper henceforth. The packages of that paper henceforth. The news agents say they expect the New York News, (B.n. Wood's paper) which also has a considerable circulation here, will be int rdicted next. Perhaps it ought to have been done first.

The Edward Taylor who is now prisoner in Richmond is a rank Abolitionlst; one of the irrepressible sort, who went in, not only for exterminating the South, but also those in the North who were in favor of compromise. He headed the erowd in the carly stage of the game, in mobbing boats leaving Cincinnati, having produce on board for Louisville, or any Southern port, and he was the prime mover of the ineendiary leaders who more than once endcavored to excite a mob to demolish the Cinciunati Enquirer office. He was the prime demngogue at the Abolitiou meeting at the Catholic Institute, and, in short, he would hang every person, North and South, who is not bound, body and breeches, to the Black Republican plat-

Such is Eiward Taylor, of Cincincati, now happily, a prisouer at Richmond.

The accounts from the East teem with mutinies among the volunteers, whose mutterings are loud and deep at the nonpayment of their wages. Maybe the followling order from the War Department has had something to do with it. It will be recellected that at the bittle of Manassas Plaius the Rebels found some 10,000 or more stand of sims, which the volunteers must have lost, a piece of carelessness that the Government charges each \$12 for .-That is a heavy charge for an old musket, but as it is only a volunteer who has to suffer, by deducting it from his wages, it

don't hur: the Government: RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SOLDIER FOR HIS the field of battle, or through neglect, is to have \$12, the price of the gnn, deducted from his pay. The severe enforcement of this rule is advisable, and will prove to the men that they are responsible for the arms contided to their care by the Government Order of War Department.

Monday, August 5th, 1831, S. Bar ker & Co., 317 Fourth street, Louisville, Ky., will offer at very low prices 1,000 pieces of domestic goods, of all grades, bleached and brown, from 34 to 3 yards wide. Also their whole stock of dres goods at greatly reduced prices. Five hundred pieces of linen goods

house keeping articles very low. Three hundred pieces of white goods consisting of plain, plaid and striped cambrica, jaconets, Swiss and book muslins, ladies' and geu's' linen handkerchiefs, em broidery, and laces.

Also 1,000 doz. hosiery of all kinds aud

Also carpets, and oil cloths, cheap, Persons visiting the city will find a full stock of goeds at low prices.

S. BARKER & CO. an 5-d tf.

Outrages by Federal Troops Against Kentneky-Violation of our Neu-

Intelligence was received here yesterday that on the day preceding, a thousand armet horsemen from Cairo had crossed the Ohio river, captured two Kentucklaus in Ballard conn'y, and carried them prisoners to Cairo. The Governor immediately instructed Senator Johnson, of Paducan to Cairo, investigate the facts, demand the ernor, communicating the proceedings a meeting of citizens at Paducah, in which reciting the capture of citizeus of Ballard

restoration of the captives to their liberty, and report to him without delay. On the beels of this, came a disputch to the Govabove mentioned, and the further fact that the Federal gun-boat, Couestoga, from Cairo, had seized the steamer Terry, at the wharf of Paducab, a boat owned parti-by chizens of that place, and regularly er gaged in lawful commerce, and carried it off for Cairo; they demanded protectlou and redress for such outrages, add-ing that, if the State Government could not, or would not afford it, they would feel compelled, in self defease, to call on the Tenuessee troops at Union City for ald. Later still, came another disputch from Paducah, informing the Governor that the steamer Orr, from Evansville, had been selzed by the erew of the Terry, and run up the Tenuessee river, but that this seizure was not particlested in her the delieizure was not participated in by the citi-

We do not feel at liberty, at present to report what has been done by the Govern-or in reference to these extraordizary facts. When it shall be proper to divide his steps, it will be found that he has acted with wisdom and energy .- [Frankfort Yea

Card from Lient. Henry. .It will be seen by the annexed card that Lieut. HENRY declines the honor of being

a participant in the late battle: RUSSELLVILLE, August 22. Editors Louisville Courier: In your issu-of Saturday, 17th lest., I noticed my name among the officers as acting in Gen. Lyon' ominand in the late battle of Springfield command in the late battle of Springheld. I left Lyon's command on the 17th of July for this place, and of course took no par in the engagement. On the 11th of this month I resigned my positiu as Lieutenan in the U.S. A., and would be very thank-

ful if you would correct the statement.
Yours respectfully,
M. W. HENRY. STOP THE REBEL RECRUITS.—We are re-liably informed that a company of eighty men, calisted in Northern Kentucky for STOP THE REBEL RECRUITS.—We are reliably informed that a company of eighty men, enlisted in Northein Kentucky for the rebel army, passed through Cinclunati day before yesterday, undisturbed, and got off to Louisville, en route for Nashville and the Sonthern Confederacy. This thing has occurred before, and will occur again, unless a vigorons and determined effort is made to stop it. In the present case, the traitors shipped for Cincinnati at Mays-yille.—[Cin. Com.

The Reign of Terror in St. Louis-Exodus of the People-Facts-Sup-pression of the Press, &c.

St. Louis, Ang. 22, 1861.

Editors Louisville Courier: Although personally unacquainted with you, I feel as if I know you, for have known you, before this week commenced,) from reading your invaluable paper. On Monday last our Lords and Missers bere, (represented in the person of M. j. McKinstry,) suppressed the sale of your paper is our city, for fear we should get the trath relating to mattern going on South and here We are every minute expecting to have the New York Daily News suppressed for the same reason. You may judge from this what news we can get that is reliable.

There is a perfect reign of terror (equal to that during the French Revolution,) existing in this city at the present time.—Whole families are leaving by scores. This is no exaggeration, but is sober reality. St. Louis, Ang. 22, 1861.

ls uo exaggeration, but is suber reality. Men are now going round the city taking a census of all the white male lubabliants. and ascertaluing their political sentiments. The common opinion is, that they lutend, after September 1st, to take all the Secessionists in this city, and make them work upon the fortifications. If that is really their object, they will have to have a large guard, for nine-tenths, I versily believe, of the men in this town are anything but

Juo. A. Browulce, Esq., late President of our Police Board, who was arrested last week for treason, which they could not prove against him, was yesterday released on condition that he would leave the State, not to return until permitted by our greeion mesters. Had it not been for his tamlly, he would never have sub-nitted to such an indignity as this. The Northern press has howled over the accounts of men living in the South, who have been forced to leave that section. Now let us see if they will have anything to say about this "outrage."

Mr. Browniec is an old man, and his confinements have nearly killed him. His business is broken up, and he compelled to be a fugitive from the State. Let us here no more from the admirers of Lincoln's government, of a free country, free speech, or free anything.

I took a ride around town yes erday, to

see what was going on. Fortifications are by lng erected at all the suburbs. Entrenehments are bying dig, and capnon placed at every available spot. The Illinois shore is lined with troops and batteries. All the canuon have been removed from the Arsenal and howitzers planted in their stead nal and howitzers planted in their stead. nal and howitzers planted in their stead. Gen. Fremont is reported to have said, that "it compelled to execute St. Louis, he would leave it in achee." Many German families residing in the Southern part of the city have become alarmed and have left, fearing the invading force of Jeff. Thompson or Pillow.

No words can portray the feelings of St. Louisians towards what we deem (and rightly) our invaders. Why has not Kentucky been served the same way? The answer is plain; You have no Frank Blair in your midst.

I hope to start in a day or two for the land of "D xie," and shall have the pleasure of seeing you in your editorial sancturu, when I will give you fuller particulars of events taking place in this devoted city, belouging to the "land of the brave, the home of the free."

For prudential reasons, (the force of which you will readily acknowledge) I do not sign my name, but subscribe myselt, sign my name, but the good canse, Yours, truly, in the good canse, VIRDEX.

[For the Louisville Courler.] Peace Meeting

At a meeting of the advocates of peace of Jefferson county, held at Concert Hall in the city of Louisville, August 24, 1861, Sam. L Geiger was called to the Chair, and P. L. Simpson appointed Secretary. The tollowing resolution was unautmously

Resolved, That the following named gentlemen be appointed as delega es to the Peace Convention, to be held at Frankfort,

Peacs Convention, to be held at Frankfort, September 10th, 1861:
John Y. Netherton, S. L. Garr, A. G. Beckley, J. W. Walker, Thos. Gilliland, John Downey, John B. Bell, Dr. Jos. Enrley, Jas. Gillaland, J. N. McMichael, H. Ponnd, S. M. Woodsmall, J. B. Scearce, R. G. Vance, S. L. Geiger, John Harbolt, Dr. W. L. Harbolt, J. W. Waller, Jos. Miller, David Merriwether, Dr. R. N. Birbour, Dr. Standiford, John M. Urton, E. G. Miuor, Josse Murray, W. L. Prather, John Thateher, John F. Garr, R. S. Veitch, S. A. Garr, Covington Arteburn, D. Blankeubaker, Sr., W. C. Williaus. Thos. Ash, Dr. Geo. E. Sentember 10th, 1861: W. C. Williams. Thos. Ash, Dr. Geo. E. Cooke, Wm. Johnson, J. B. Parks, Arch. Hayes, W. C. Bullitt, R. W. Hawkins, Dr. Haves, W. C. Bullitt, R. W. Hawkins, Dr. Heury Chenoweth, Henry I. Crayerott, I. L. Hyatt, Jacob Johnson, John Burks, Wesley Sparks, C. S. Morehead, S. S. Ilite, T. G. Rucker, Phillip Miller, John Seabolt, Rold, Stonestreet, Dr. Postlewaite, James Murray, Jas. W. Graham, John Williams, Henry Bence, Mr. Arbegust, J. F. Burt, S. T. Brannon, James Scabolt, Jr., W. L. Thompson, Col. Montgomery, B. J. Newman, David Standiford, John Harrison, O. C. Curry, John W. Williamson, Geo. Hancock, Jno. Kenuedy, Thos. P. Carup, E. N. Owings, Columbus Wells, B. A. Hend, Stephen Powell, B. L. Garr, J. F. Yenewine, Thomas W. Miler, G. B. Yenewine, Jao. Herr, Levi Gatr, W. C. Herr, J. C. Walker, Geo. L. Gilbraithe, H. L. Garr, A. Ponnington, Isaac F. Findlay, John F. Heafer, Dr. J. H. Letherman, Dr. W. H. Gault, Richard Isaacs, Alfred Herr, John A. Shroder, Geo. Prather, B. Musselman, Richard Phillips. Prather, B. Musselman, Richard Phillips, Juo, Flore, S. H. Walker, Jos. S. Hite, C. S. Bate, W. E. Buchanun, R. A. Bate, C. C. Hoke, Clarke Phillips, Dr. M. L. Reid, Z. Swanu, Geo. Walker, Henry Smith, Thos. II. Wise, H. A. Kenelster, II. W. Smith, Julius A. Smith, J. Fry Lawrence, Dr. R. V. Sprole, C. M. Beckweth, Isaac H. Findley, and all other citizens of the county favorable to the objects of the said Peace

Convention to be at Frankfort.
S. L. GEIGER, President. P. L. SIMPSON, Secretary. A Mob in Haverhill. On Monday evening, the editor and pre-prietor of the Essex County Democrat, Mr. prietor of the Essex County Democrat, Mr. Ambrose L. Kimball, was tarred and feathered and ridden on a rall, by a unob of several hundred citizens of Haverhill, on account of certain opinious which he had expressed in his paper in opposition to the war. The facts in the case are substantially these: Mr. Kimball was presing through the village, accompanied by several of his friends, among whom were Mr. George Johnson, of Bradford, Dr. J. C. How and Mr. D. P. Bodiish, when he was insulted and threatened by a number of persons collected in the streets. He immediately took a carriage with his friends persons collected in the effects. He intended and drove rapidly to his home. A cry of fire was raised, and the party were pursued by a mob to Mr Kimball's house. A number of officers were present, but their attempts to preserve order and disperse the crowd were ineffectual. Mr. Johusou and Dr. Meanward with the deep research with Dr. How appeared at the door, armed with revolvers, when several brickbats were fired at them from the street, and Dr. How

fired at them from the street, and Dr. How was quite severely injured.

Mr. Klimball was ordered to come out, but he did not obey, and the crowd entered the house and seized hlm. He was conveyed down Maln street, in front of the Eagle Honse, and placed within a circle, when he was asked if he regretted what he had published, to which he made no reply. He was then told to take off his clothing, when he made a request to see clothing, when he made a request to see Mr. Brown, of the Eagle House. Mr. Brown appeared, and in the interview assured the prisoner that he had reason to believe that he would be released by making due acknowledgment of his oifense, and promising not to further ontrage the sentiments of the community. This he declined to do, and being requested to remove his clothes, he did so, p-sicing them with his watch in charge of Mr. them with his watch in charge of l. Brown. After removing every article

The Fight at Charleston, Mo.

The St. Louis papers of Friday, through their correspondents at Bird's Point, have remendous accounts of the fight at Charleson. The telegraphic report was terrible uough, but the paper correspondents outlie the telegraph. According to the Demerat, Coi. Dougherty, with 300 of the "hell oaring" Illinois regiment, put to dight ,100 Rebels, killed 75, wounded 150, and ook 19 horses and 50 or 60 men prisoners. The following extracts are from the Repuislican's account. It will be seen by this that the "Rebel" army did not exceed 200

About three-quarters of a mile before reaching Charleston, our boys were challenged by a couple of companies of cavalry and some infantry. Finding that we were close to the enemy, Col. Dongherty gave the command to tire, and the liebels received a volley from Company A. They retreated as quick as possible and took the road for Charleston. We kept close behind them.

Having reached the town they secreted themselves everywhere; about eighty of them took possession of the Court House and a Methodist Church. Our gallant Illiuo's soldiers rushed in upon them, firing a couple more volleys in the Church and Court House. The enemy at first returned the tire, and then tried to jump the windows. We helped some of them jump by giving them some blue pills. Ilaving possession of the two houses now, we went to making prisoners. Two cavalry men o making prisoners. Two cavalry men ad been caught at the first charge in the ornileld. Sixteen more had to surrender, as they saw that they were worsted.

Some of the scoundrels attempted to strike and fire at our loops after they were made prisoners. Colonel Dougherty took three prisoners, and got his collar boue badly hurt by a stroke with a ritle from a prisoner. He had to take his revolver and hit the fellow in the face before he could make him surrougher. It was not one obmake him surrender. It was not our ob-ject to hold either church or court house, and therefore the companies were rallied on the street.

on the street.

In the eugagement two companies, or part of them, rather, numbering 120, took 21 prisoners, 19 herses, killed from 20 to 28 men, and wounded about as many. We lost one man of Company A, named Sharp. Lieut. Col. Ransom, of the 11th Hilinois, received a shot in the right shoulder. Capt.

received a shot in the right shoulder. Capt. Johnson, of Company A, received a light wound in the calf. Sergeant Parks was shot in the leg. Corporal Perry was shot through the arm. Another member of Company A received a shot in the leg.

While the above engagement was going on, our main force, who started up the track of the F. & C. R. h., headed by part of Company C, in command of Capt. Stierlin, made their way to within one-fourth of a mile from Charleston. They then halted and hearing the enemy approaching, hid behind the weeds along the track. About a minute after they sat down, nearly two behind the weeds aloug the track. About a minute after they sat down, nearly two hundred cavalry man charged on our lise. Capt. Stierlin challenged them, and receiving uo auswer, gave the order to fire. The enemy, however, fired a few shots in our line, but hurt nobody. We then gave them a volley of about 120 mu-ket shots, and drove them, killing sixteen and wounding probably the same number.

drove them, killing sixteen and wounding probably the same unmber.

At twelve o'clock, the whole force was rallied, and we started with our nine contraband horses, a lot of shot guns, riffus, platols, &c., and twenty-three prisoners for the ears for Bird's Poin'. We arrived there about two o'clock, A. M., and after having the wounded attended to, retired for the night, with the pleasant teeling of having done our duty admirably.

About three o'clock the same morning, Capt. Noleman's cavalry, after not being

Capt. Noleman's cavalry, after not being able to find us, went to Charleston, and, after huming through the town awhile made two prisoners on horseback. Capt Noleman demanded of them to show him the encomponent of some of the cavalry would depend on their doing the thing company through some woods, and, after having rode some three miles, they lound an open field of about two acres.

the eucampment of forty-two cavalry ou Our boys quickly surrounded the whole camp, rushed on the enemy and demanded surrender. The most of them agreed to and the whole crew, with the exception of seven, were cought, gave up their arms, cousieting of reflee, pistols, shot guns, &c. Ali the forty-two horses were taken. The company marched to Bird's Point with contraband and prisoners, where they arrived this morning, at about eight o'clock

Our usually quiet and tranquil city was thrown into a state of the most intense excitement on Wednesday last, by circum-stances well calculated to aronse the ludignation of the citizens. Quiet has been re stored, but the effect of the proceedings is still felt in the commurity. It seems that the guns, previsions and munitions of war recently shipped from Ciuciunatl to Lincoln's camp at Hoskin's,

but stopped and sent back from Il irrison county, were sent to Louisville and ship ed through to this point on Tnesday night. The arms and munitions reached the depot in this city carly on Wednesday morning,— While no doubt a deep indiguation perva-ded the community at this degrant and perthe community at this it grant and persistent violation of Kentneky neutrally by the shipment of arms, &c., to Lincoln's troops in the interior of the Sate, no minifestations of any jurpose to resist the proceeding was made. The whole shipment could have been peacefully removed. But about 3 o'clock, P. M., two or three hundred because of the country dred horsemen under command of Judge Bramlett, being a detschment from the force at Hoskins', appeared in the streets, and proceeded to possess themselvs of our livery stables, indicating a purpose to quarter theuselves in the city for the night if community was moved with indignation at so wantou, so useless, and so insulting au aggression upon the peace of the city. The bugle was sounded from the armory of the bugle was sounded from the armory of the State Guard companies, and the members at once rallied, supported by a large force of citizens with private arms. A portion of the fieure Guard rallied and stationed themselves at the railread depot in aid of the Lincoln troops. The old cannon was also dragged into the Lucoln service and shotted for the destruction of our people. A collision seemed now imminent, and would have occurred but for the interposition of temberate counsels from leading tion of temperate counsels from leading men of the two parties. Prominent among these were Mr. Breckinridge and Maj. M. Johnson, to whose efforts the community is indebted for its escape from the bloodiest conflict ever witnessed here. It was agreed that the guus, &c., could be moved with-out resistance (uo resistance was ever contemplated), and that the Lincolu troops should forego their purpose to quarter themselves in the city for the night. This agreement was carried out, and a collision avolded. The horsemen test here late in the afternoon.

This whole proceeding was a most un-

This whole proceeding was a most unnecessary and wauton insult to our eltizeus, who have striven for peace. There
was no earthly occasion for any such exhibit of Lincoln troops to our people. If
it was designed to terrify, it failed in its it was designed to terrify, it failed in its purpose. Its only effect was to excite indiguation and contempt. Our people now see who are the frice as of peace, and who they are who thus do all in their power to excite strife and produce bloodshed. We are glad, but not surprised to learn that wast numbers of the Union party have since the occurrence abandoned their old party associations and declared meconditionally against Lincoln.—[Lex. Statesmen, tionally against Lineolu. - [Lex. Statesmen, Angust 23.

ratis on a switch of the Lexington & Frankfort Rallroad, near Payne's Depot, were torn up on Wednesday night. This, we presume, was done to prevent any further trac sportation of "Lincoln guna" over the road.—[Lex. Obs. & Rep.

Among the individual experiences during the great battle, with which the papers are the great battle, with which the papers are filled, and which are still read with avidity, the following, from a letter written by a Georgia boy to his mother, la interesting and massuming as any we have yet seen:

As we were retiring, I stopped to take a mouthful of mud—scarcely could it be called water—my mouth was awfully hot and dry; just then I met Capt. MeGruder, who, pointing to a clump of bushes, said, "Col. Garduer is wounded"—the first I knew of it. I hunediately went there, and there lay our gallant Colonel, with several men around him. I threw down my musket, took his wounded leg in my arms, while the others supported his body. It was then I saw our own beloved commander, our Gen. Bartow, for the last time—very soon after he received his death wound.

We made all the haste we could to get the Colonel on, as the eventy were advancing. Seeing our regiment retreat, they supposed we were defeated, and were pushing on rapidly, the balls still falling around us, but when the enemy were only a little distance behind us, we being in the rear of our regiment, going up a steep hill, only able to advance slowly, the enemy opened a terrificative. It is amaxing that we were not all cut to pieces, for the balls passed between our very legs. Three of us stuck to the Colonel, but finding It impossible to succeed in carrying him off, and his leg being very natural. filled, and which are still read with avidity,

very legs. Three of us stuck to the Colonel, but hading It impossible to succeed in carrying him oft, and his leg being very painful, we stopped after having carried him about a quarter of a utile, and laid him down in a sort of gully, hoping thus to be protected from random shots. His head was on my arm: Heldt, of our company, and Banon, of the Rome Light Guard, were the two men who were with me. The Colonel entreated them to leave him and try to rejoin the regiment and save their lives (I had told him I would remain with him,) but they refused to go.

I would remain with him,) but they refused to go.

I firmly believe, if found, that we would be bayoneted. We had one gon; the enemy about sixty yards off—three regiments distinctly seen. I told the Colonei I would load it and fight it out, that we might as well kill as many as possible. Do not consider this any bravery on my part, the veriest coward would have done the same thing, believing as I did, that he must be killed. The Colonel said "No, if we keep quiet we might not be observed." The enemy, in the meantime, coming on in the line of battle, one regiment came within twenty feet of us; one man raised his rifle line of battle, one regiment came within twenty feet of us; one man raised his rifle and took aim at us, and I raised a white handkerchief on the ramrod, and I told them, "We surrender." The officers then came up. I asked permission to take the Colonel down the hill to a spring, where we couldget water. They said "certainly." We did so, and several physicians eame up. They ail treated us honorably and as prisoners of war. Never was I more surprisch; the physicians examined the Colonel's lex. the physiciaus examined the Colouel's leg, had a litter brought for him, gave us water, and in all respects treated us with every

Several of our wounded were lying around, and all of them received the same arone, and all of them received the same kind attentions. They asked us if we did not know how utterly useless it was to attempt to resist; that they "could sweep us all away—that they had fifty thousand men as a reinforcement." At that time they followed the same short from our batteries they are away the limber form our batteries. teries tore away the limbs of trees around us. With the assistance of one of their uen, we got the Colonel to their hospital-

We laid them under a tree in the shade, We laid them under a tree in the shade. Their wounded were being brought in ln large numbers—the whole yard was strewn with them, lying all about in the shade. The old farm house appeared to be their headquarters as well as hospital, and we had not been there more than a half hour before they began to be trace for a street. before they began to prepare for a retreat, and then cassed a seem of the wildest con-insion. But we had time to observe that

their meu are far better equipped, in all re-spects, for a campaign than ours. The wounded be leving they would surely be killed, begged carnestly not to be They ordered us to put the Colone oard and carry him with them, but he told them he would rather that they should shoot him there to in move him again, and attend them, pledging his word that if the would raise a yellow flig not a shot would be fired in that direction, and that their wounded should receive every attention but their confusiou was too great to admiof their listening to reason. At length, however, the Colonel persuaded them to leave come of their wounded, as well as ours, and six of their meu to attend them, plede i ghimself that they should not be considered uor treated as prisouers, not would ours; and that their men should be returned as soon as possible. To this they

onscuted. Our batteries were now, beginning to open upou the house. Col. G. ordered a white it is of some sort to be raised. Our hand-kerchiets were all too bloody or soiled, so I took off a part of my under garment and tied it to a bedstead post and ran up stairs, but found no possible way of getting on the house, and stuck it out of one of the windows. I could distinctly see our batteries—the balls come nearer, I expected momentarily to see the old house knocked down. The balls continued to whiz. I went down in othe yard and was convinced that they did not see the flig, I jerked off my blue shirt, tied my undershirt to a pole, and climed the chimney to an out-house. It was very broad and from our batteries looked like au embankment. Heidt was had nothing on but my pants while trying to fasten up the pole; our batteries must have taken me for one of the enemy attempting to mount a battery. The first thing I knew I heard a ball coming. It could not have passed three feet ab ve me—it whizzed through the trees beyond. was rather scared. I then put up another flag out in the field, which as soon as they observed they ceased firing at the house. The rest of the day I was busy unceasirgly in giving water to the wounded, and trying to fix up their wounds the best way I could. There was no physician there—all had gone when the every fled. My hand was in blood all day; nothing but blood. About every half hour I would

go round the yard, give each of them a drink of water—so grateful, poor fellows! One of my rounds I found that two or three had died while I was away. They were shot in every conceivable place. Te Lincoln Horse Thieves. The Frankfort Yeoman of Saturday pub lishes a letter in reference to the high handed outrage perpetrated in Madison county by Lincoln's hirelings, who captured Bronson's drove of horses. The Yeoman,

go round the yard, give each of them a

We subjoin an extract from a letter, dated B'g llill, Madison county, Ky., which comes to us from a source which, from our own personal knowledge, we can avouch as of the highest respectability. It reveals a state of facts utterly lnadmissable and in-tolerable; for civil war lu our midst is unavoldable, If the robbery of our eitizens engaged in lawful commerce on our own soil, be persisted in. The pretence that the horses and mules selzed by armed parties of Kentneky Irrepressibles and Tennessee renegades, belong to "d—d secesionists," is only a pretext for robbery.—Citizens who are called "Secessionists" have the same right to their horses and mules as those who call themselves "Unionlsts," are entitled to the same protection lsta," are entitled to the same protection of law, and are entitled to the same exemptions. Every citizen of Kentucky has an equal right to move his property, without question from any quarter, any where on the soil of the State.

Pit should not be forgotten that the President of the United States has organized and encamped a military force, supplied with all the munitions of war, in the very center of Kentneky, at a time when the people of Kentneky were peaceful, quiet and tranquill. He has, without cause or pretext, quartered an army among a peaceful people, for no other purpose than to excite civil war in their midst.—[Lexington Statesman.]

The Battle of Buil Run-Testimony of the Enemy.

(From the Richmont Examiner, Aug. 17.)
We are permitted to publish the followlng letter found on the battle field of Man-

We are permitted to publish the followlng letter found on the battle field of Manassas. We copy from the original which is
before ns. It is evidently written by one
in position to know, and of intelligence
enough to write for the papers. It will be
seen that he states the loss of the enemy
in the battle of the 18th, at 800, which is
nearly our own estimate of it. He writes,
too, in sight of a Secessionist, hung from
a tree, by the Zouaves.

The letter is contained in an envelope,
directed to "Miss Chara M. Streeter, Vernon, Vermont." It is ornamented by a
ent representing General Butler, on horseback, and before him a group of fugitive
slaves tendering their services, in YankoAfrican jurgon, as follows:

"Massa Butler, we's jest second from de
Monososes Juntion," and wants to "list in
de counterband regiment. We's no great
hands at hightin', but we kin row most
as fast as our old masses did toder night.
Now, ef you wants any trenches or fort!'cations made, WE'S de niggers to call npon in dat ar line. We borro'd des yer
tools at de Jauction, and gwine to carry
em back at de close ob horseillties."

Then follows the letter:

Fairfax Court nouse, July 20, 1861.
Dear Clara:—Once more I am permitted to write to you, though I don't know

Then follows the letter:

FAIRPAX COURT HOUSE, July 20, 1861.
DEAR CLARA:—Once more I am permitted to write to you, though I don't know as I can send it. I received your letter and four others last night, and I tell you I was right well pleased. I had one from John Startwell, one from Pettes, and yours. We have taken possisson of Fairlax wishout a fight. I can not give you the full particulars, but you can find a letter from me in the Bellow's Falls Argus, in a week or two that will give you more information on the subject. We are now encamped ten miles from Manassas Junction, and expect a terrible and decisive battle this afternoon or to-morrow. We have a force of 65,000 men in our division on the North, and Gen. Butler is below with 15,000 mere. We have heavy cannon and are confident of success. We are all well and feeling first rate, longing for the drum to sound that bids us on to victory or death. We shall take Manassas or die before to-morrow night. I never felt better in my life than now. I fear death about as much as I fear the sting of a bee. I have written to mother and given her to understand our regiment was not going into the fight, but the and we are going to maintain the honor.

crand given her to unders'and our regi-ment was not going into the fight, but it is, and we are going to maintain the honor and reputation of our dear native State. If they will only give us a good chance we will show them how freely Vermont blood will flow for the cause in which we are engaged. A secessionist is swinging from the branch of a tree in full signt of me as I am writing, where he was hung last night by a regiment of Zouaves, be-cause he took the oath of allegiance and then stabbed the guard and tried to escape then stabled the gnard and tried to escape
-they cought him, and there he haugs a
warning to others of his class. The inhabwarning to others of his class. The inhabitants have left this part of the State—the hogs and cattle have taken possession of the Immense fields of grain, and it looks as if destruction had swept over the once beautiful land or Virginis. I guess the people of the country that is invaded will not secede again very soon if the Federal army prevails. If they, the rebols, are deteated, it will probably end the war; and if we survive the battle, we shall look forward to our speedy return to our homes. If we fail, we are prepared to die, and will meet grim death without flinehing. I must close now, for we are going to march very soon. Good bye, dear one—remember,

Eight hundred of our troops were killed in an assault on Manassas day before yes-terday.

Enclosed you will find a little piece of

Give one of these pieces to my mother, and you may do as you please with the

Write when you get this-direct as be

From the New York Post of Monday Evening. The Case of Serrill-Serrill's Account of Himself.

It was announced in our first edition that
Serrill, the Rebel agent, had been transfer-

with Serrill while he remained in the Tombs, and from other sources, we obtain several interesting facts and statements which shed light upon his previous his-Serrill was born in Delaware county, Pennsylvania, where nearly all his relatives yet reside, and where his home, if he has any, is understood to be; but he has been

many years engaged in the cotton trade, and has spent much time in New Orleans, onen crossing the ocean in the transaction of his business. His wife resides in Phila-He asserts that the whole occasion of his trouble lies in the fact that he had on his last voyage in the Persis two acquaintances lulged very freely in the use of intoxicating drinks, becoming boisterons and trou-blesome to the passengers, and that taking occasion to rebuke them he thereby incuroccasion to repore them he thereby nour-red their ili will, when one of them made the statement upon which he was arrested. A brother-in law of Serrill's arrived in this city this morning from Philadelphia. A gentleman residing here, who has known him for many years, intended to be present at the examination this morning. From the statements of these geutleman, it ap-pears that whatever may have been Serrill's intentions on this occasion, his friends are wholly unprepared to believe that he was ln auy way connected with the Cenfederate States. His brother lu-law, a Philadelphian,

states that he should have been no more surprised at being himself arrested for treason than he was on hearing of Serrill's arrest; and that Serrill was in Philadelphia previous to his arrest after his trip on the Persia.

Serrill's statement in relation to his money was that it is his own property, and that he intended to start a brokerage and exchange business in Philadelphia previous

o his arrest after his trip on the Per Lincoln Soldiers in Blue. It will be seen by this extract from the Indianapolis, Ind., Journal, that hereafter all the Lincoln troops are to be clothed in blue uniforms. Rousseau's regiments that paraded the streets Saturday, from Camp Joe Holt, were in blue, and several of the

Home Guard nulforms are blue, too: General McClellan has ordered the uni General McClellan has ordered the uni-forms of the troops to be made of blue cloth hereafter, in order to distinguish them from the rebel forces, which are mainly clothed in gray. The similarity of dress has several times caused as serious loss, by allowing our men to mistake the enemy for friends till undeceived by deadly volfor friends till undeceived by deadly vol-leys of muskery. At the battle of Spring-field Gen. Sigel drove the enemy before him till he occupied their camp, and set it on fire, but then, while pressing on to meet Lyon, he met a rebel force, which, mistak-leg it for the portion of our own he expect-ed to meet, he approached without any precaution till a deadly fire told him his error. The result was that our men fled in confusion, and took away the assistance confusion, and took away the assistance that would no doubt have made the battle a great victory instead of a partial one.

The order embraces all the State as well as Government uniforms, and our Quarter-masters had better be getting ready for

the change.

[For the Louisville Courier.]

Inquiry.

Editors Louisville Courier: I understand that a large barbacue was given the other day at (the Federal) Canap Robinson, in Garrard county, the expenses of which were pald by the Federal Administration. Is this true? Is this one of the purposes to which the taxes wrested from the people are to be applied? Is the money of the people to be used in efforts to debanch and bribe weak-minded men into a support of Lincoln's infamous and wicked war? Is the the way he is to get his soldiem in Kentucky? The people have a right to know what their money is spent for.

LOUISVILLLE. MONDAY MORNING No GUST 26.

Kentucky and Tennessee. The Lincoln organs are engaged in most criminal effort to culist Kentucky in war with the State of Terroessee. To accomplish this purpose, misrepresentation and talsehood are resorted to, and every effort is dally being made to influe the minds of our people against Teunessee, not on account of any actual aggression, but because of some imaginary and unreliable ontrage committed upon some imaginary or unreliable persouage. Exaggerated accounts are published of outrages up on Union men lu East Teunessre. It is asserted that they have been driven from their homes by the Secessionists and their property confiscated. These statements are all without the slightest shadow of foundation. It is true that so ealled Unlon men have left East Tennessee, but they were not compelled to do co. So far from being injured either in their person or property, General Zolllcoffer, the Commanding General of the fo ee; In East Tennesse', has issued a proclamation, enjoining a most scrupnlous regard for the personal and property rights of all the Inhabitants. "No Let or word," he says, will be tolerated calculated to alarm or irritate those, who, though heretofore advocating the Federal Union, now acquiesce in the decision of the State." "Such of the people as have fled from their homes, under an apprehension of dauger, will be encouraged to return, with an assurance of entire security to all who wish to pursue their respective avocations peacefully at bome."

The Legislature of Tennessee, at its recent session, exercised towards East Tennessee a like aplrit of forbearance and moderation-striving to win the people back to their allegiouce by conciliation rather than by a resort to irritatlug eoercive meas-

The same scrupulous regard for peace and amity which has marked the action of Tennessee towards the Union men of that the free exercise thereof, or abridging the State, has characterized her policy towards Kentucky. Tennessee has, in good faith, respected the neutrality of the State; even after, in the opiniou of many, it has been repeatedly violated by the Lincoln Government. There are, it is true, many causes of irritation: the occupation of Columbus by Federal troops; the seizure of the steamer Terry; the arrest of citizens of Ballard county; the encampment of Lincoin soldiers in Garrard-all in direct and palpable violation of Kentucky's ueutrality. But, whilst the Federal Government has thus wantonly disregarded the neutral position of Kentucky, the authorities of Tennessee have studiously refraired from doing so. So scrupulously does Tennessee respect the position of Kentucky, that the Confederate troops, stationed at Cumberland Gap, as we are reliably informed, are not permitted even to slake their thirst from Kentucky springs.

ercised by Tennessee towards the Union her scrupulous respect for the neutrality of | Unionists are apprehensive. Kentucky, the leaders of the so-called State In war with Tennesste.

and Tennessee, that it may have a tenden-Federal Government, may be sufficiently powerful to keep our State in the Union. The leaders of the party are becoming desperate; they see that unless held in now held in subjection, that Kentucky, will speedily unite her destinies with the Sonth. Hence, the strenuous efforts to inaugurate war with Tennessee: hence, the Gen. Anderson to the State to assume command of the Military Department of Com-Kentneky permit Anderson to assume command of the Federal forces now in the State, that Tennessee will no longer respect the nentrality of Kentucky, which will

The programme of the leaders of the Union party is well defined: It is to make Kentucky "actively loyal." The Louisville Journal declares that Kentucky will not permit the "patrictic" States of the North to bear the burdens of the great contest now being waged for the maintenance of the government; she is willing to bear her full proportion. If this beso; if Kentucky no longer remains neutral; but assists Lincoln in his war of subjugation against the South, then it is the supremest folly to suppose that Tennessee will hesitate to march her troops upon Kentneky soil, ard meet the hordes of Lincoln wherever they can be found. Kentucky has proclaimed to the world that in this contest between the North and the Sonth she stands neutral. By maintaining that position peace may be preserved, by abandoning it war is inevitable. It is with the people to determine what course shall be pursued.

The Journal Handcuff Cyphering.

The erudite Inditer of editorials in the Louisville Journal says "thirty-two thousand handcuffs weigh thirty-two thousand pounds." It also says it would "take

forty wagons to carry them." The above conclusion is eyphered out by assuming "eight hundred pounds as a wagon load." Now, if the editor will take the time, or trouble, to inquire, he will find went with the Grand Army, was four or five tons. For instance, the Parrott gun, that great thirty-two pounder. It certainly weighed four tons, and if four tons is a wagon load, there was only four wagon loads of hand enffe.

The Journal's cyphering was intended to The huge conestoga wagons in the train of horses, and of course they were heavily road to destruction.

Crushing Treason Satisfactorily. The news of the destruction of the E1s on Sentinel and West Chester Jeffersonian is halled here as evidence of the determin ation of the masses to crush out treason wherever it raises its hydra head.-[Wash-lngton correspondence Philadelphia Iu-

quirer. Such is the mob spirit which rules at Washington City and throughout the North. If a newspaper has the manliness or independence to oppose the war, or if it dares to advocate the restoration of peace, it is at once mobbed, and the news of the destruction of the foredom of the press is received with rejoicings at Washington, as "an evidence of the determination of the masses to crush out treason wherever it raises its hydra head."

But, not only are newspapers suppressed by irresponsible mobs, but in Saint Louis, they have been stopped by the military authorities, The telegraph, Saturday, announced that the following official order had been promulgated from Washington, relative to the suppression of the New York Journal of Commence, the DAILY NEWS, the DAY BOOK, and the FREEMAN'S JOURNAL; these papers having been recently presented by the Grand Jury as dangerous, from their di-loyalty, are no longer to be forwarded in the mails. If carried out, the order will be a virtual emptression of the newspapers named. The following is the order re-

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 23. To the Perimaster at Aco Fork: The Fostmaster General directs that from

and after your receipt of this letter, none of the newspapers published in New York city which were lately presented by the from their dis Grand Fury as dangerons loyalty shall be forwarded in the mails. air, respectfully, your obedient ser-

vant. Such is the official order of the authorities at Washington, which is but the carrying out of the fixed policy of the Lincoln Aduninistration. If a Northern man speaks ont against the war, he is at once arrested; if a newspaper advocates peace it is form down by a mob or suppressed by military authority: and when these things are done, the act is applauded by Lincoln and his missions throughout the country. What has become of the boasted liberty of speech and of the press in the North! Is the Government waging war to maintain the Coustitutional rights of citizens. If so, why does it violate the plain provisions of that instrument. In regard to the liberty of speech and of the press, the Federal-Conitution explicitly declares that

"Congress shall make no law respecting

The freedom of the press has even been regarded as a safeguard of our free institutions; but the Lincoln Government has destroved that freedom in the North .-Whilst this petty tyranny has been exercised over the Northern press, it is a gratifying and significant fact, that in the Sou h not one newspaper published within its limits has been suppressed either by a mob or by the Government. But a day of reckoning will come-a day when even in the North the liberty of speech and of the press, and the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus will be re-established.

Apprehensive.

The leaders of the Union party are apprehensive that the State Rights men will precipitate Keutucky into revolution or secession. It is true, they say, that the Secessionists are only a handful of compara tively unarmed men; and the Unionists But, notwith-tanding the forbearance cx- number not less than one hundred thou sand, of whom not less than twenty thoumen of that State, and notwithstanding sand are armed with Lincoln guns; yet the

We cannot account for their constant true sentiments of the people of Ken-This movement of the Union party is tucky? Are they not entirely certain that well understood. It is supposed, if hostil | the public mind is sufficiently educated to ities can be provoked between Kentneky | enable them to "precipitate" the State into the support of Lincoln's war? Is not Kency to build up a strong Lincoln party in tucky eminently loyal? Has she not de the State, which, with assistance from the termined three or four times, by overwhelming majorities, to remain in the Union? Did not her recent vote indicate that her people intended to pay Lincolu's war tax? Why, then, are the leaders of the cheek by a military force, as Maryland is Union party apprehensive? Why do they exaggerate everything done by the State Rights party, as though such an insignifieant organization could by any possible means precipitate Kentucky into secession? policy of the administration to send Perhaps our opponents haven't confidence in the Unionism of so-called Union men; perhaps, they fear that Union men in Kenberland. It is well known that should tucky are no better than Union men in Teunessee, Virginia and Missouri-who when the time arrivel struck boldly for the South. It may be, after all their blus ter, that they haven't a reliable majerity of then, if it has not already, cease to exist. unconditional Unionists in the State? But, be this as it may, the Unionists are apprehersive, and some how or other the State Rights men are bouyant with confidence.

Union men of Kentucky Awake -We learn by private advices from Kentuely that Union men are rapidly receiving arms, and organizing. Four or five regiments are ready, and it is believed that in a few are ready, and it is believed that in a few days 20,000 loyal eittzens of Keutucky and Eastern Tennessee, from which hundreds of fuglilves are prepared to fight their way back, will be in line. The Legislature, which meets Monday week, will probably put an cud to the pernelous doctrine of neutrality in respect of which the need of neurality, in respect of which the pac-ple are far ahead of their leaders, by de-claring the right of the General Gover — ment to march troops through the State, and by deposing Magoffin and inviting Breckinridge and P. well to resign.—[New York Tribune. York Tribune.

We make the above extract from the New York Tribune. It is another evidence of the purposes of the leaders of the Union party in this State. "The pernicious doctrine of neutrality," we are informed, is to be abandoned; the Legislature is to declare that the General Government has the right to march troops through the State; and Magoffin is to be deposed; and Breckluildge and Powell invited to resign.

We don't believe the Legislature will dare attempt to carry out the programme laid out for it by the Tribunc. Has the Tribune or the members of the Legislatnie of Keutucky ever thought that when Lineoln troops are marched through Kentucky out that a wagon load on such wagons as that we shall have war, and that war will interfere materially with any programme that may be fixed up for Kentucky, either in New York or Washington City.

We are surprised at the folly of the leaders of the Union party. They do not seem to realize that the inaugnration of war in Kentucky will result in at once uniting Kendisparage the handcuff story of the Grand tucky with the South. Our opponents, in Army, by trying to make it appear that their blindness and folly, are doing more forty wagons would be required to earry for the Southern Rights party in Kentucky, the manacles, instead of three, as reported. than we are doing for ourselves. It is said "whom the gods intend to destroy they the Grand army were drawn by fonr, six, first make mad." It this be correct, the eight, and some by as many as twelve Union party in Kentucky is on the swift

borses, and of course they were heaving laden. Teams in this city have hauled five tons at a load, and it is a rare thing for a two horse dray to house dray to houle essent to Washall soon see, however, whether or not the Tribune speaks by authority.

The South veted for it and the Republicans voted if down, who seed dray to houle less than two thou sand four hundred pounds.

The Bouth veted for it and the Republicans voted if down, who seed down. Who seed dray to houle strain that the first thought will be for revenge. We will not meet and earn two horse dray to haule strain that the first thought will be for revenge. We will not never and the first thought will be for revenge. We will not neve and to destruction.

We shall soon see, however, whether or not: the Tribune speaks by authority. Commissioners have been sent to Washall four hundred pounds.

The South veted for it and the Republicans voted it down.

Who voted down the Border State Comptonise? The South proposed it and town. There is wisdom in their decree. Such an army will redeen the higher to seat this are thing for a two thou shall be for revenge. We will not never and the first thought will be for revenge. We will not never and to do destruction.

We shall soon see, however, whether or not: the Tribune speaks by authority.

Commissioners have been sent to Washall consider the first thought will be for revenge. We will not never and the first thought will be for revenge. We will not never and the first thought will be for revenge. We will not never and the first thought will be for revenge. We will not never and the develon the first thought will be for revenge. We will not never the will not never and the fermions that the est of so of the sarries nine. Strain the did to hear the first thought will be for revenge. We will not never the will

The Louisville Journal and other organs of the Administration have, for metime, been preparing the public mind for a change of programme by the Union party. Neutrality is to be abandoned; inleed, It is now said by the Unionists that when they declared for neutrality that they didn't mean what they said; it was only a "temporary expedient," to be abandoned whenever the people of Kentucky

should be enfliciently Lincolnized. The telegraphic dispatches received du ing the past week, in regard to the neutrality of Kentucky, throw some light on the course of the Union organs. It may be that for semetime they have known the intended policy of the Lincoln Administration in this State after the August election, and it may be that their efforts have been directed to prepare the minds of the people of Kentucky for the new policy which Lincoln proposes to inaugurate.

The "Administration will not allow Kentucky longer to occupy a neutral position." Therefore, the Union organs are trying to Liucolnize our State; and, notwithstanding their past advocacy of neutrality and peace, they propose that our trality shall be abundoued, and war is threatened, if Lincoln's right to station troops on Kentucky soil is resisted by the State authorities.

This is a decidedly ultra position-es pecially for the Union-peace-neutrality party. It is a clear abandonment of the principles upon which they have so repeatedly triumphed in Kentucky. Only three months ago, if compelled to take sidesor if they discovered that the Administra tion was waging a war of subjugation against the South-they officially "prolaimed in that event that without counting the costs, Kentucky would promptly unsheath her sword in behalf of her sister | States of the South." Now, instead of unsheathing their swords in behalf of their Southern brethren, the miserable hypo crites are denying that they were ever in first, and the first of a score of varying victories has inclined to the South. The Northern levies have field print stricken and districted to the south. good faith for neutrality—are now in favor of Kentucky "promptly unsheathing her sward" for the North!

First, the leaders of the Union party were in fivor of resisting the Northern States "at all hazards und to the last extremety;" then they were 'in , favor of making cause with the South;" then, for "armed neutrality;" then, for paying. Lineoln's war tax; then, for linporting Lincoln guns and arming Lincoln troops in the State; now, they are in favor of waging war against the Southern States, until they are made to yiel ! a willing obedicuce to the Liucoln Government.

In brief, the leaders of the Union party in Kentucky are at heart in favor of any course of policy that Lincoln may decide upon, and will advocate that policy, provided, it is thought that the popular inlud is sufficiently demoralized to endorse the advanced position. If we could only discover the future policy of Lincoln regarding Ken. tucky, we could without difficulty predict the programme of the so-called Union party, for it is nothing more nor less than Lincoln party.

Nero had his apologists; George the III had his apologists; and Abe Liucla has his mologists.

[Correspondence of the Louisville Courier.] Letter from E. I Bullock, Esq.—The Encampment in Garrard County— The Danger of Civil War—An Ap-peal for the Maintenance of Peace and Neutrality.

COLUMBUS KT., Aug. 21, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: - Will you permit me through your columns to warn a portion of my fellow-citizens against the folly and the madness of the course have recently entered upon? inde to that misguided portion who are engaged in raising, enrolling and equiping an armed force of native controliaus, on Kenincky soil, for the purpose of aiding the present Administration in the unhappy war now being waged for the salijuration of the Soula. In times like the present no man should feel binself at liberty to take my stee of an extraordinary character. my step of an extraordinary character without first having considered and ma-tured well all of the consequences. Now, it may not have struck those who initiated the movements above alluded to, that civil war in Kentucky would be its ineviable consequence. I trust it did no; for, to take a different view, and to assume that they did look to that a : a :: n summation, per pernaps, 'o be wish slior, would be to charge them with a horrible crime. I shall deal with this subject upon the idea that when gentlemen of high standing and irrepro chable characters persuaded them-selves of the property of raising a force in Lentucky and accepting Government aid to arm them, they could not they d d not, a ticipate that others in Kennucky whose sentiments of duty to the country. to the future security of home and the r tamnies, and for the preservation of the priceless boom of civil and religious bequeathed by their fathers liberty. required yea, peremptorily demanded of them to raise, enrolland arm a countervalling force. It boots nothing to inquire into the right of either party to do this thing. It is not at all germain to the question which side hath the better of the argument as to the propriety of the thing. I propose to deal with facts as I find them. The great fact is, that the country is rent to twa'n. The parties shad divided on questions that are to find their solution only in the bayoust. The State of Kentucky finds her away in the state of kent citizens taking sides on this question, and has succeeded thus far in keeping the hance of brother from being crimsoned with a brother's blood, sued in cruel war, only by the adoption and rigid and persistent observance of a policy of strict neutrality to-wrds both of the contending bellig :-ents. Cannot any man that has his senses at all quickened by the scenes around, at osce perceive that there is in Kennucky ing in favor of the success of the Southern cause as deep, as perveding and enduring as that in favor of the North; and is it not perfectly apparent that if the friends of the North in Kentucky rush to ard and or anize a force to aid that Government, so with equal alacity will the friends of the South do likewise. At d when thus the forces are marshalled, madwhen thus the forces are marshalled, maddened by the excitement and eager for the strife, what is to restrain them or keep them apart? Will you tell me, gentlemer, that you, who have raised this welriwind, can courted it? I answer, that if you were wise you would not have raised it at all, and if prudent you will now dispel it hefore yet it becomes ungovernable. I speak what I do know when I say that just as rure as God liveth, unless the force now threatas God liveth, unless the force now threat-ening Cumberland Gap and East Tennessee is speedly dispersed, just so certain will there be raised and put into the field an equal force in Southern Kentucky. The tring is lnevitable. No re-

The London Times on the Battle. [From the London Times, August 5.]

The curtain has risen for that traged which our kinsmen across the Atlantic have prepared for the scandal of free lnsti-tutious. A great battle has been fought— fought between men of a common origin, common language, and common sympa-thies. A battle, such as might have hap-pened between Turks and Greeks, between Germaus and Magyars, between Italians and Austrians, between Poles and Russlans, has been fought between men bearing on each side Anglo-Saxon names, and prond to claim common lineage with our own fath-ers. It is as if we heard of a great battle upon the East and West Rivings of Yorkshire. It is much nearer to us than the atrocities of our own border warfare, when the Moss troops earried fire and sword down to the walls of Carlisle, and were leaten back with rout and slaughter by the ords of the Marches and their stoat re-

Those events were but the normal condition of an unquiet land, and those contests were between men claiming a separate naiouality. But here, for the first time, we have a brotherhood of near a hundred years split asunder by one great schism and joining in a senseless and bloody strife. Here we have the mustering of fighting men, the irruption, the quick occupation of territory by fierce invaders, the desperate attack upon the first stronghold in the way, and then the check, the surprise, the overwhelming attack from the hidden en-emy, the sudden panic and the headlong rout; but all with a deliberate and deadly purpose far more serious than in our border battles. They were fought comparader battles. They were long it compara-tively from galety of heart, trom love of fighting, from habit of fighting, but first and principally for hope of plunder. A day's hunning on the Chevotis was exense enough; and as we made our cause of tat-tle lightly, we composed our strife easily. This is not the war the far-away descend-This is not the war the far-away descend ints of these men have been waging. It is not a barbourous sport akin to an exagger-ated enegel-match, upon a village green; it is a fi-ree, deadly, fatal civil war, where every wound is the source of laxurisut hatreds, and where every victory is but a natrous, and where every victory is but a necessity for lattice death struggles. What we English have all the struggles. we English have all hoped against hope would never come to pass has now occur-red. The two hosts of this sundered reorganized before their brothers, leaving their arms, their artillery and their stores behind them. They have lost all—even their military honor.

Let us examine how this happened. In the early days of this impture Mr Jafferson Davis and his followers had foolishly, bandying perhaps to ast for boast across the Po-tomac, promised that the Confederate flag should float over the Capital. Upon this the fiery cross went through the Northern States, and to Washington, as to the only point where the challenge was to be accept-ed, every rallway hore, its thorscape, until ed, every raliway bore its thousands, until the e ty obtained more half-disciplined soldiers than it required for its defense or could sustain from its resources. Steres and arms came more slowly up, and behind all came the hot blasts of popular ardor, calling for the blood of the Southern insurgents, and the tierce invectives of the empty Northern press denouncing the inactivity of the generals who had to organize their raw levies. Under this pressure the troops which erowded Washington were pushed forward over the Potomae river, which runs in front of the city, and

nto the enemy's country.

These levies at first marched with a caution which seemed to give the world con-ildence in the prindence of the comurander who was directing their movements. On the opposite side to Washington, and a litthe lower down the stream, stands Alexandria, whence the railways branch forth which ramify through the South. The overflowing garris at at Washington had swarmed across the river, had ocupied Alexandria, and with scarce a show of opposition had step to step cantions by passess. sition had, step by step, cantiously possessed the enemy's conarry for about twenty rolles along the line of one of the rallways. What there was beyond no one seems to have known. Of course they were aware that if they advanced for groups they that if they advanced far enough they would arrive at the mountains, which in two ranges lie behind; but how the country

was cocupied was an entire mystery.

That a Confederate army lay somewhere between them and the mountains was a strong probability, and this seems to have been the extent of their information. But there was the whole power of that uneon-trollable popular voice, shouting through ten thousand popular voice, shouting through ten thousand newspapers, hellowing be-hind the great Northern army. Why had the people of the United States voted \$400,-000,000 and \$00,000 men if Gen, Scott was not immediately to sweep the whole white population of the rebel South into the sea! Possibly General Scott may have known rossibly thereal Scott may have known that the chances in a conflict between undisciplied troops must always be with the side which remains on the defensive. He may have foreseen that the trained officers he had to act against would be likely to keep their half drilled men be hind lines of fortifications, where they wou d light as well as the best veterans in

the world. But, weatever he may have known, he gave way to pressure or to impatience. On the morning of the 21st of July the whole of the Federal army—we are not told their numbers, but they were supported by their artillery, rifled examon, and the Raoge Labrad they. Island battery-advanced along the plain reside battery—advanced aroug the parts country, intervening between the Orange and Alexandria rallway and the high road. They seem to have had the railway upon their left and the road upon their right.

Three miles from the Manassas Junction, so often mentioned in previous descrip-tions of the country, is a station on the railway called the Bull Ran station, where there are some utilis, and where also a stream falling from the Bull Rau monatain

crosses the country, intersecting both the road and the railroad.

We can very well understand that this place might have been made into a very formidable position. Here, it seems, the invaders found their enemy. It would appear probable that Gen. Beautegard, having the stream in front, and a load and a railroad ou his flanks, had used these facilities to their utmost. The half-disciplined army of the North, coming suddenly upon his lines, appears to have rushed impetutionally arginst them. We are told by the onsly against them. We are fold by the telegram that they attacked them for alno hours, and succeeded at the end of that time in carrying three of the bitteries.—
At the end of the nine hours—we are commenting upon the Northern account—the Controllegate army reinforced by a firsh Confederate army, reinforced by a fresh corps of twenty five thousand men, at-

disorder from the field. Then hap, ened what so frequently happens even to the best troops. Their impet-noslty had been checked; they had foun i the enemy too strong for them; from confidence and exhultation they had passed to despair. They had become disorganized, and they were being shot down by the renemies behind the ramparts. Then came the charge of the fresh Sontherners, and before it they field like chiff. They field, it is said, to Alexandria, on the banks of the Potomes-that is merrly to Washington Potonue—that is, nearly to Washington, more than twenty miles away. For twenty miles, therefore, in the Southern heat, slong miles, therefore, in the Southern heat, along that thirsty road they rushed, easting arms and accourrements away, and carnest only to escape the avenger. At Fairfax, which is half way, their General tried to rally them, but in vaiu. The Southern pursuers were in view, and they fled from the town and started again on their disastrons flight. General Benergard here recalled his troops, and the wreck of the army, which was so confident in the morning, slunk back a beaten and unarmed rabble, falling

straints of law, no consideration of personal consequences can prevent it. I speak of these things, not to be thought desirons of terrifying my friends up there, but in sober scriousness to arrest now at the threshold, and prevent, if possible, that direst of all calemitics, a civil war in Kentucky. Respectfully, yours, E. I. BULLOCK

Who Did It?—Who voted down the Bigler Compromise? The South voted for it, and the Republicans voted it dowe. Wino Did It?—Who voted down the Bigler Compromise? The South voted for will and the Republicans voted it down.

Who voted down the Douglas Compromise? The South veted for it and the Republicans voted it down.

Who voted dewn the Border State Compromise? The South proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it down.

Who voted down the Crittendeu Compromise? The South proposed it and voted for it, and the Republicans voted it will be frenzy all over the North; and there will be any thought of peace. We may be sure that the first thought will be for revenge. We will make no remark upon the number of easulties recorded, except to say that other telegrams have arrived which put it much higher; for we shall be glad to hear that such a fight can have been fought at the cest of 500 men. Every one of these will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be frenzy all over the North; but we cannot hepe that there will be any thought of peace. We may be sure that the first thought will be for revenge. We may be sure that the first thought will be for revenge. We may be sure that the first thought will be for revenge. We will make no remark upon the number of easualties recorded, except to say that other telegrams have arrived which put it will be frenzy all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be frenzy all over the North; had there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation all over the South, and there will be shouts of exultation a

which we could congratulate either the victors or the vanquished. We wish we victors or the vanquished. We wish we could see he It the probable cause of that humility or that contentment which might build the prace. We can, howover, no happily see in it nothing but what must stimalate the evil passions of both comb

auts. We take the following from the St Louis Republican, which gives the pathnity of the article to Frank Blair, whose infamy overtops that of all others on the continent: We do Col. F. P. Blair, Jr, we appre

hend, no injustice in attributing to him the authorship of the following article. It apbeared as editorial in the Democrat of yes terday, and his relations to that paper jus-nity this supposition. Added to this, as Chairman of the Military Committee of the House, he no doubt is possessed of a knowledge of many transactions of which the public know acting, and may, therefore, be allowed to sprak with great confi-

The War-What has been Done-What is to be Done. Recent events have gone far to rivet public attention upon the method in which the war for suppressing the Southern rebellion has been conducted. Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated on the 4th of March, 1861, and more than four months have elapsed since. There has never been a moment since the fourth of March in which the leval people of the nation were not ready to step forth to support the tovernment, in any manner in which they should be called on for that purpose. Millions of dol-lars and millions of men have been ready ail the while. The President asked for an enormous appropriation of men and money; the Congress cordially, promptly responded to the call, voting more money than was demanded by a hundred million of dollars, and, it is said, more than twice the number of men deemed requisive by the President. We do not retuember to have heard or read of any people who have more courageously or enthusiastically or lavishly proffered life and fortune for sacitice upon the altar of patriotism than al duty that has juspired our people-but

held the first offlee in the Republic; and that has been to suppress this rebellion-to suppress it without delay—to put into the field such on army as would atterly crush the rebellion by annihilating, if necessary, the Rebel army. It is not going too far to estimate the loyal people of the United States at twenty-two million which will leave, including slaves, fulfillons for the Rebel population. H we have nearly six times as many loyalists as Rebels. The monetary and commercia res unces of the loyalists, with every cle ment or power necessary to maintain the war, are greater still when compared with those of the liebels. These facts are such as admit of no dispute—everybody con-cedes them; they are known to the whole world. The President, in his message to the extra session of Congress, takes this precise view of the subject, and it is the only true one, and proposes to meet this contest firmly and make it short.

one passion that has seized the great popular hear.—but one impulse that has filled the national soul since Mr. Lincoln has

Now, the important question which begins to be everywhere asked, and which addresses Itself to all jequiring minds, iswhy is it that we have no action belitting the programme? Why is the numerical force of the rebel army everywhere superior to ours? How does it come to pa that, with a smaller population, the rebels o ir Generals to win their victories with an odds of two to one, and sometimes four to one against them? Nowhere are we now in force equal to the enemy. At Fortress
Monre, at Washington, in Western Virginly, in Southeastern Missourl, in South
western Missourl, in New Mexico, everywhere the national armies are contionted
by superior numbers, and held in cheek hy
relula. This is the superiorly which we rebels. This is the spectacle which w now present to foreign nations. This is the way which we support our Monisters at foreign courts while resisting the claim of the rebel power to independent nationality. This is the mode by which we maintain the discipline and second the valor of our armics, leaving them virtually to the mere of the los or to the miraculous interference of Providence in their benaif. It such is no

Th t there should not be at this me ment an army of two bundred thousand nien on the Potomac, thirty thousand in Wes ern Virginia, tifty thousand in Ten-nessee, and fit y thousand in Missouri, and a residue of one hundred and seven thousand spare men, is only because there is somewhere a wolnl neglect of duty. is somewhere a wolnl neglect of duty. That the troops could have been raised and placed in position to maintain the national dignity before the enemy, is beyond dispute. Have not the Rebels in the mouth of July levied and sent here an army o slxty thousand mentrom Kentucky, Arkan sas, Tennessee, Louislana and Mississippi to invode Missouri? The fact not only proves what we say, but demonstrates that somewhere the administration of the War Department is wofully lacking in energy or competency for the discharge of his dudes. It would seem as if that department has not yet realized the fact that a large army is really to be called in o the field. And we have had it impressed on our minds that the War Department has been giving the war bepartment has been giving a larger part of its attention to the subject of stores and provisions, than to that of mcr. We happen to know that great difficulty has been experienced on the part of many persons wao have offered to add even a regiment to our small army. We could give the names, if it were proper, of gentlemen who spent days, and even weeks,

n Wasolugton, begging at the War Department for the privilege of raising a regiment to fight the battles of the country.

But the War Department wanted no more troops! At the time, we make no doubt, the Rebel force was twice the size of ours. But for this course of the War Department, Missouri would not have an invader on her Missouri would not have an invader on her soil. Missouri, if requested, would at any time since the 4th of March last, furnished the President thirty thoward additional men. We know that Gen. Lyou had off-is of troops by thousands. We know he wanted them, but he had not and could not procure the power to accept them.— Had the proper course been pursued, and five or ten additional regiments raised and added to the little army of the lamented hero, we should not now be defending our homes against an army of 60,000 to 75,000 men. And if Gen. Rosecraus is not to share the fate of Lyon It will not be be-cause the War Del arment has not pursued In Western Virginia the Identical course that it did in Missouri. And unless a different policy prevails, the warmust either be abandoned or will be interminable. In the mean time, nothing is easier than to end the war. The President has been furnished the means. We can put into the field, if we will, twice or thrice the force of the enemy; we can present everywhere a clushing power to the foe; we never need to fight a doubtful battle; we need never give the enemy the prestige of a single victory; we never should have suffered him

If five hundred thousand men are no If five hundred thousand men are not enough, we should put in the field seven hundred and fitty thousand, or even a million. A million of men in the field for six unonths would cost less than half a million for two or three years. But if the War Department is to fiddle and fool away its time with two or three hundred thousand men, and drawn battles and protracted campaigns, and that everlasting huring and most at the state of the land, and stinks from selling of army stores, which rots the patriotism of the land, and stinks from New York to St. Louis, and non-here more loudly than in St. Louis, we can tell the President that the war will be hop-less. That it may not a thailly become so and That it may not actually become so, and that speedily the mismanagement of the War Department be arrested—it should be done with a hold, strong hand—men's minds must be turned away from speculation. lating on Government contracts.

The army must be made a thing not to

loiter in camp and be fed and elothed, but to take the field. It must be a grand army indeed; one that will move with an irre-

Business Aotices.

MONET LOANED,-Ladies or gentlerae equiring loans of any amount on Diamonds late, etc., can be accomm dated by applying the Exchange office, 456 Market street, ween Third and Fourth, north side, five abors above Fourth. Tickets in the Shelby College and Havana-plan Letteries for sale, or for war'ed to any address. Prizes cashed. Office private. Business prompt, honorable, an strictly conddential. A. BLAND sep30 dtf

ADVICE .- As the hot senson is approach ng, every person should prepare their system for the change, and there is no remedy so applicable as "McLean" Strengthening Cordial and Blood Puritier ' It will unrify the blood thoroughly, and a the same time strengthen and invigorate the whole organization. The immense quantity of it that is sold dally, is provi enough of its great virtues in thoroughly emoving all linpure matters from the blood. We say to all, try it! It is delicous to take. See the advertisement in another column. au. 5-d1:n.

To CASH BUYERS .- In conforming to the custom of the times, Martin & Crumbaugh, 304 Fourth street, are offering their large and attractive stock of goods for and at a very heavy reduction. Their state of Dress Goods is still very large, to which they would call particular attention, as they intend, in that line of goods, to offer extra inducements. Their domestic stock ls one of the largest in the city, embracing various brands of Bleached Shirtings, Sheetlugs, Irish Linens, Pillow Linens, Linen Sheetings, Towelings, Table Linens Doyles, Curtain Dimities, Marseilles and Allendale Spreads, White Goods in all their varieties, Embroideries and Lace Goods Gloves and Hostery, Fans, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, besides many other desirable goods, to all of which they ask the special attention of cost buyers. july 1

FERRITURE.-Wasrion & Bennett keep always on hand a very large assortment of abinet farniture of every description at wholesale and retail, cheap for cash. Their motto is quick sales and small profits. Recollect the los. 802 and 604, Market street, between Becond

To the Ladies-Fresh Importation of SPRING AND SUMMER DRY GOODS, -I would respectfully invite the attention of the ladies to my extensive stock, which I am offering lower than atany previous season consisting in part of

Broche barege Anglais, printed linen awns, embroidered mozambique, plain foulards, droquet grenadines, plain black and colored worsted grenadines, black ganze de laine, broche barege, erape ba rege, all colors; embroidered English bage, checked French silks, 75 cents per yard; black sliks, plain silks, all shades; pineapple foulards, plain and ebecked French poplins, organdles and jaconeta parasols, lace points, lace mantles, black silk mantles, French chiutz; percals and ginghams, Alexander's kid gloves, plain and plaid nalpsooks, white cambries, soft finish cambries, table damasks and napkins, 10-4, 11-4, and 12-4 linen sheetlug pillow lluen, all widths; cottonades and neavy plantation drills, bleached cotton

All of which will he sold low at G. B. TABB'S, m27 dtf. Cor. Fourth and Market sts.

WANTED TO REST. A FURNISHED HOUSE with five or a sail rooms, with finiture; centrally invited, it with he are full less to can be obtained addressing A. B., through the postofiles, audit de

TEACHER WANTED. WANTEll to employ a La ly, c dispetent lo less Frenc's and to set as Assistant Instructor

Inquire at this offi a.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. **医教育** 全主

No freights will be see lived at the Depth of the Louisville and Nashville kalfroad Companiuntil further not cs.

Agent L. & N. E. R.

CARPETS, CARPETS. CURTAIN MATERIAL, Shades, Cornices, Bands. Marsellles Spreads,

LINEN GOODS, DRUGGETS. With Every Varie'v of House Furnishings all of Late Importions, which we are

now offering at Importers' Prices FOR CASH ONLY.

to "pecial attention is invited to our fine stock of these (to) de. HITE e MALL. Caroet and Furnishine Waretouse, Main st., between Third and Forth, and Third door west Bank of Louisville. Office Louisville Union Benevolent

Association. LORISVILLE, Kv., Aug. 2, 1-61. LOUISVILLE, AV., Allg. 2. 1991.
THIR members of the Steumboal Cartains' Un'ear Beuevoletal Association are hereby notifies that an election for seven threefors, to serve the casuma pear, will be held at the Association room in this city, on Monstay, the 2d September next at 10 o'e ock A. M. The votes of also all members sill be received over their own signatures, au29 dtd. M. A. HUSTON, See'y.

FOR REST. MY Residence, on Ceder Hill at the ex-sur frems end of Fourta street. The house has the very convertence and comfort, including was rworks. The grounds, about 10 acres, are well stocked with fruit, good garden, ampie pus u age.

An Omnibus leaves the corner of Fourth and Main streets every hour for Uedar H ll.

Kent lew to a good tenant. Apply to aught dif COLLIS ORMSEY. Main et.

The Throat, Lungs and Heart. CARD.

CARD.

DR. HUNTER, of New York, Editor of the New York Journal of Diseases of the Chall ac, has arrived in Louisville, and taken rooms as the Leulsville Hotel, whereon and after Saunday, the 24th linst, he will be glad to teceive all persons who may be suffering from any affection of the Thoat, Lungs of Heart, to the "reative to f which diseases his practice is exclusively contined. au23 dif

WANTED TO EXCHANGE, VALUABLE property in the city of Chicago, Id for Real Es ate in the South JAS, B, BURKS,
au2i dif Near Louisville, ky.

\$15 REWARD. STRAYED or stolen from my Farm in Jefferson county, a BLACK MARE, heavy set, white spot on her mose and one white bind foot. I will say the above reward it delivered to me. For the thief if caught and convicted. I will pay a reward of \$60°, aui9 dif

MUSIC TEACHER. A SOUTHERN thentleman, competent to teach Piano, Guitar, Harp, Melor een, Violin, Plu'e, &c., and the art of Vocaliz, tiou, cerirer a situation effect in a rebool, or in private families.

Address, within a few days, D. P. Family Munke Dealer, Louisville, Ky.

SELLING OFF AT COST AND NO HUMBUG. A Splendid Stock of Summer

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters AT COST PRICES. WE offer our entire stock of SUMBER BOOT?, SHOES and GAITERS AT COST for Uash until further notice. Our stock 's large, new and comp etc, having been recently turches d at very low digues for each. MERWIN & PALE. No. 528 West Market arrest, between Third and Fourth, south side, au25

Educational.

MISS LANHAM'S FEMALE SEMINARY. Sixth Street, between Walnut and Thee

MIE ensuing Ball and Wit ter Sessions of this in stitution will commence on the first Monday Tecns wade known on application. audice Ken ucky School of Medecine.

1 THE TWELFTH REGULAR SESSION OF THIS
L. Listitution will commence on 1 e first Mord y
of November and events emit the 1 for March,
The neural course of p. c limitary Letures will be
given in Oct ber. New for the cut recourse, \$105.
For for her information apple to
auxidaxin Widelbamith, Dean. Presbyterian Female School. WHILe construct Monday, Se 1, 9 h, under the charge of Prof. Borton assisted by M sa Rennell, Mis Hose, and Mrs Es ion. The Board of Trustees can recomment into the patronage of the public.

A. A. GORDON, Chr.

Shelbyville Female College.

REV. D. T. STUART,
REV. GRO. J. REED.

[Milk rextsession of this last utton will open on
Manday, the M. Scolember. The Principals
have never been by tier populars it is conduct this
School unce sfelly and they imple those dvering
it reaches as prome, so, apply for excelute,
Shelayyide, Ry., Acq 281, 1866. and dwawle

NOTICE.

DUBLIC Examination of spaties mis for admission unforce winness and Male High Schools of Lonesville will take place on Mor lay, id September reaction. Extraination of applicants for the bound will be his at the Schol Justifue, corner of thester and Walmatsive et and the granination of applicants for the latter at the College cuilcling, corner of Nin h and the same likes to.

Anolicants will be received as well from private as Public Schools. All applicants who feller at the last examination for admission into either of the Schools at large and with cards for acother Irial.

Cards of admission must be applied for by all and thanks of admission must be applied for by all and the right. ther trial.

Carls of admission must be applied for by all applicants on Salurdae preceding the examination,
all dist.

J. P. college, Sec. B. T. P. S.

Cedar Grove Academy. PORTLAND, KY. TMILADO, Number the charge of the Lighter of Loretto, will be returned on MON-BAY, the 2d Spetenber, Rarens a sun Gazedva six if end aver to have this children and wards present a the optime, of the classes, and death

Loretto Female Academy. MARION COUNTY, KY.

ILASSES in the Academy of Lorento Merion Point, Kr., will be resured in MONDAY, at put. In thou for, which are extracted until size, to parable a ways in aftence. For terms for, poply to Webb 2 Levering, Against Lorent deadly. MRS. M. J. JOHNSON, Will resome her School far tilts and Bayt, on Marcha, Sept. 2d, on Fourth street three doors

the f Charman, eastelds, erms—made known or applica for. sum dim Masonic University. LAGRANGE, KY.

MIE seems esselve of this lestifullon w.s. see on Wesnesday September 45, 1841. The President will take ten boarders in his fam. . Sarly applications necessary. Address auth down Eminence College, FOR MALES AND FEMALES. Ull's Institution, located to miles from Iouis ville, on the Frankfort Ratroad, will come more its next session on Monday, the 9th of Sep

there's next session on Monray, the Min of Stephen r.
Thenks - Boarding end I'u iten (20 weeks) Stephen ship of Castongues, containing Lr. T. S. Bellis ship is true, can be obtained at L. A. Civil's end F. Crum. 'e books! re, or on a picution to W. S. 6'ner, Endonnee, Ky. Nazareth Academy. NEAR BARDSTOWN, KY.

TUITES will be resumed in this institution of the first Mo day is perfember. Payment with arrivel required in advance. MRS. ELIZA FIELD Will resure her school on the let MONDAY in September. Terms as le known on application at her residence on Fourth street, 4 doors south of Broadway.

Grace Church Female School. MISSES SMITH, PRINCIPALS. REV. F. H. BUSHNELL, BECTOR.

THE Vinit Service of this School will commence on the 2 h S motember, I sil. In since of the Pulncipals, at Dr. Green's, next door to Grace Charce, on Gray street, near Preston, at 9 dates

Presbyterian Female School. THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on the What September, under the superintendance of Prof. HVRTON. and Blawlm Chairman of Burt of Trustees

Louisville Collegiate Institute. THIE Second Scholastic viannili open on MON-Bar, the startember, in the School build-ing on Prof. Schenck'an openty near the northwest compared second and Chestout streets

Tumen payans ach querier.
Ach querier.
By order of the Trastect and Faculty
STUART ROBINSON, Pro-N. B. Prof. Schenck will, during the month of Aurus, Instruct rupils preparing to enter the classes of the Pollere, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., charging erch until 8 au 18 marsh 12 pp.

EDUCATIONAL. V. WilMACK wishes to Instruct a small class of wouths (as members of his family) in Class-and Mathematic;

Louisville Female Institute.

MIR. & MIRS. PERING,
Assisted by their danabter,
MISS CORNELIAS. PERING, Falnut street, between Second and Third "Mile Thirty-first (31st) Seed and Third.
Will commence on Manday, Sept. 2d, 180',
aug. 17-dlm.

TEACHER WANTED. POR an Acodemy in the interior of Keniucky A Southern lady, canable of teaching French. Addr-se C., box 500, Louisville Post-office, 1975 dill

LOCUST-GROVE ACADEMY. AMES McBURNIE respectfu ly annaces to his eld patrons and the public, this he has taken charge of this multitation, and will begin lits next as without an entire ment of the first Monday in rectember. The course of instruction will be toorough and complete and special attention directed to preparabove for business and commercial pursuits. A few purils can be taken into his familiate to one of the properties of the properties of the months of the months can't. No pupil received for less than assesser and a payment of one he'f in advance and the other half at end of resiston is required, unless others les arranged. For further par losters, address auto dim JAS, McBURNIE, Louisville P.O.

Rev. G. Beckett's Institute for Young Ladies,

WILL begin its next ression on the 10th of September. For circulars or further infurmation, apply to the Principal.

REV. G. BECKETT.

and d.m. St. Mathews, Jefferson co., Ky. HENRY FEMALE COLLEGE WE, the Trustees have the pleasure of announcing to the public, that Dr. O. L L&ON-ARD and his daughters have baken charges of this Institution. We have entire confidence in them as superior and effectent transfers, and worthy the cot flutnose of the community. We therefore ask for them a Pheral pat onese. The next session will commence Aurust 20th, 1857.

For Board, Tuition, ac. for the scholastic year, or session of ten manch, 2007.

Taltit n for day scholars the same as heretofore obarged.

o'nergod.

No puril will be received for 'ess than a 'ession, unless by special arreement: and no deduction for absence, unless for protracted bluess.

C. M. MATRE 48. Free of the Brand. I N. WEBE, WM. A PERRY, W S. PRYCE, THOS, RODMAN, Trustees

FOREST ACADEMY.

BY B. H. M'(OWN),

WILL begin its mixt se shou the 10th Sentember. The course of instruction is thorough and complete, empracing such practical branches as Book-keeping. Survesing, &c., for ten months, India ence is regard to payments will be allowed, when needed.

Rev. Dr. W. W. Hill will open a Female Academy of the highest order, the 13th September, wil in 5 mile. or the inglices vide in sile of the same teachers will give instruction in both Academies, when desired, in Mu ic and French, Address me, at O'Bannon's P. O., Jeffers in co., aud down

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE. BARDSTOWN, KY. STUDIES will be resumed in this Institution as a usual on the first MONDAY of September.

Dusual on the first MONDAY of September.

TERMS PER SESSION OF TEN MONTESS—Matriculation (e.e. \$10 Board, Tuitton, Washing, &c., \$100; Phrisicianis fee, \$5.

Owing to the difficulty of collecting debts at the present time, payment for each half session will be required invariable in advance. No student will consequently be admitted unless the sum of \$100 is deposited with the Treasurer, and an additional sum of \$0.0 if the student is to be furnished with elothing by the College.

THOS. O'NEIL, S. J., President

au7 dim&w4 WOOL WANTED hest market price will be paid for Woo ! NOCK, WICKS & CO.

NEW ALMS HOSPITAL, RICHMOND, VA., I July 30, 1861. DEAR PAT :- I wrote you a few lines last work, which a gentleman either posted or took on with him, as he resided near An-gus a. I know you were surprised to hear gus a. I know von were surprised to near that I was in Richmond, wounded; but if we had not our rights, I would have been in New York the day the battle was fought, our term of service having expired the day our term of service maying explicit the day before; but old Abe or Scott would not let the reglinent go home. Well, it served us right, when we were fools enough to tight in such a canee; but I hope the time w.ll come when Irishmen will mind their own

Early in the fight I got a ball in the thigh, which broke the bone. I laid on the field for eighty-live hours, a rain falling most of the time, and might have lain there since, if it was not for the kindness of the Southerners—enemies I cannot call them for they have treated us more like them, for they have treated us more like shaking on the railroad; but now, thank God! I am very comfortable here. I expect to have my leg set to-day. If it is, I hope to recover soon, when I will be a much wiser man.

Owing to the great number of wounded, I could not be attended to sooner; he-sides, the doctor was alraid of mortifica-tion; but I think I am now sale, and that, with God's help. I will have the use of my

Dear Pat, you could not believe the way Dear Pat, you could not believe the way our soldiers were treated by Scott. There were eight regiments on the field whose time was np, but could not get home. But worse than all, they left the dead and wounded on the field, and never sent a flag of trace in 50 know how or what would become of us. It is Colonel Corcoran i become of us. It is Colonel Corcorant blame for keeping us. He is now a prisoner here. Many is the heavy corses he got from the wounded and dying men. I wish you could send a letter to my wife; poor creature. Probably the thinks me dead. She lives at 212, West Twenty-sixth street. Direct, care of Thos. Kiernan. Tell her I hope to be with her soon; also, that I am we'll treated—get meat three times a day, and splendid sonp at dinner times. I remain, dear Pat,

Your affectionate brother. B. R.

Getting Their Eyes Open. The Chicago Tribune, one of the great leaders of the irrepressibles, the ally of the New York Tribune, au especial Lincolu organ, has been forced to make the following admission on the slave question. It is a fact that the Abolitiouists hate to realize, but they must see it, and then admit the fact that the fighting power of the

South is fully equal to that of the North: But what has become of the four millions of slaves omitted in the calculations! Why are they left out? They are neither dead nor idle. They are doing more to sustain the rebellion than an equal number of whites. They are feeding and clothing the Rebel army. They till the soil; they do the hard drudgery in the camps; they fetch and earry; they erect the batteries, and dig the entrepehaents, and mount the gans; they drive the mules and teams; head and unlead the wagens and railroad. load and unlead the wagous and railroad cars. They assist in all the machine shops in manufacturing cannon and other war-like material. Thousands of them are mechanics, workers in wood and iron. They handle the axe, the pick, and shovel, the hoe, the sickle and the plow. They work for nothing, and board themselves. They produce much and consume link. Fema'es and children habor as well as the adult makes. There is no terrhous rule in adult males. There is no ten-hour rule in Dixle for the bondman. From daylight to dark they must toil-men, women, and children-without compensation or hope

first symptoms of la abordination.
They would doubtless make the attempt and strike for their liberry, if the Government held out to them the slightest encouragement or prospect of support. But seeing nothing in that quarter but chilling seeing nothing in that quarter but chilling frowns, they bend over their daily tasks and patiently await the ripeulng of events. and patiently await the ripeuling of events. Those four millions of slaves off-set at least right millions of Northern whites. That many of our people are employed at home in the fields and workshops, to support the soldiers sent forth to light the Rebels who are maintained by the slaves. The actual resisting power of the Rebels is, therefore, equal to that of a white population of fifteen millions, with the great advantage of lighting on their own soil.

The special Washington correspondent of the Balthore Exchange, under date of the 20th, has these items, which have never been admitted by telegraph:

Among the disaffected regiments a principal grievance is the pitihal proportion of Republicans in the arm y. Over and over again I have been assured by Federal officers that in their own regiments the proportion of Republicans to Northern Democrats would be found as one to ten. In many regiments there are no Republicans at all. But in the lobbles of the several dent of the Baltlmore Exchange, under again I have been assured by Federal om-cers that in their own regiments the pro-portion of Republicans to Northern Dem-ocrats would be found as one to ten. In many regiments there are no Republicans at all. But in the lobbles of the several Departments, at the bars of hotels, and in the case there is no dearth of "felyllians." the cars, there is no dearth of "civilians," whose sentiments are as rabid as their garments are seedy, and their party claims greedy.

There is evidently the greatest consterna-

tion in Washington about the movements of the Confederates and fear of an imme-The Pawnee and the Pocabontas have

and yet returned, and it is enprosed they have been disabled by some of the rifle batteries on the Verginia shore.

There is also a rumor that Roscerans, surrounded by Lee and Wise, in a valley where he could not obtain a sufficient supply of water, has surrendered.

ply of water, has surrendered.
Griffin's six-gun tattery, I hear, has gone over to the euemy, and this afternion a large cavalry force was sent over the river to assist in quelling an insurrection which had broken out there in four regiments; the latter has become a matter of course, and no longer excises entier the civil or military denizens of Washington.

SUCKING UP WATER FROM SAND,-LIVingstone, the African traveler, describes an iugenious method by which the Africans

obtain water in the desert: The women the abunch of grass to one and of a reed about two feet long, and insert it in a hole dug as deep as the arm will reach, then ram down the wet sand firmly around it. Analying the mouth to the free end of the race, they form a vacuum in the grass beneath, in which the water collects, and in a short time rises to the month. It will be perceived that this almule but truly philosophical and effect. the month. It will be perceived that this simple, but truly philosophical and effectual method, might have been applied in many cases in different countries, where water was greatly needed, to the siving of life. It seems wonderful that it should have been now first known to the world, and that it should have been habitually practiced in Africa, probably for centuries. It seems worthy of being particularly noticed, that it may no longer be neglected from ignorance. It may be highly important to travelers on our deserts and prairies, in some parts of which water is known to exist below the enrice.

NAILED AGAIN.-The Frankfort Yeoman g'ves the Journal this hit, "a palpable hit." Will it make the correction?

It is a fact that Gov. Magoffin actually wrote ont a procisustion ordering the immediate oispension of the Girrard encampment. He loaded his gan but didn't dare to pull the ulgger. The well he didn't. He took our adv.ee for once and is all the better off for it. Let him discard all his pestilent advisers and listen alone to the Louisville Journal, and he will get a ong well enough.—[Louisville Journal] and apparently unimportant such coughs may seem, they lead on, by sure gradua-

There is not one word of truth in the foregoing. Every statement in it, from be ginning to end, is impudently false. The upstart venuty and puppyism which could indite such imperturence and falsehood, is inexpressibly contemtible.

Dr. Robert Hunter, of New York, on Diptheria and Broachitis. LETTER NO. 111.

To the Editors of the Louisville Courier: In my last letter I gave a brief descrip of the organs of respiration, and explained the nature and treatment of sore throat. It may be well to add, for the guidance of those who suffer from sore throat, that they are liable not only to the extension of their disease to the lungs, but also at their dreaded madern search. so to that dreaded modern scourge dir theria, which is now prevailing to an alarming extent over the whole of Europe and America. It is from cases of simple sore throat that this malady recenite its tatal ranks. Yew who have not carefully ob-served the effects of disease of the throat on the general health can have any idea of

the loss of bodlly vigor which a very slight disease of the tances produce. In diphtheria the blood is impregneted with a specific poison, for which the protox do on altrogen is the antidote. In the treatment of this disease, therefore, the physician should direct the patient to luhale the protoxide from a suitable appara-tus, until its effects are manifested in considerable exhibitation, and after an hour's intermission chlorine should be lunaled breely to check the tendercy to disor-ganization in the mucous mambrane. Under the combined action of these remedies a few hours arrest the disease and save the life of the patient. The exygen of the protoxide parities the blood, while the antiseptic properties of the chlorine arrest the tendency to slonghing and gangren. Besides these means, the throat should be washed every few hours with a strong solution of chlorinated soda, applied with a pharyageal syringe. Treated in this manner, alphtherit is a simple disease and will not prove fatal in one case out of a hundred. der the combined action of these remedies

Let us now pass from diseases of the throat to the consideration of bronchitis. The term brenchiits has bitherto been commonly applied to diseases of the throat, and medical writers have too often threat, and medical writers have too often confirmed this popular error. The reader will bear in mind that the brenchial inbears not in the threat, but in the lungs.—When I speak of bronenitis, therefore, I speak of a disease of the lungs, and not of the threat. The vital importance of this distinction will be seen when we come to disease its women treatment.

discuss its proper treatment.

Bronchitis, then, is a disease of the lin ng or mucons membrane of the bronchial tubes ramitying the substance of the lungs. This lining or membrane is very sensitive to every external foreign influence, and is, hence, liable to become irratted by sur-den changes of weather, by impure air, by the particles of line matter which till ibeatmosphere of workshops—or il at upon the wind in dusty streets—by the hundred ir-ritating causes which need us lu almost every place. This irritation, from whateyer cause, leads to the influentation of the membrane, deranges its healthy action, changes the character of its secretions,

to caronic bronchitis there is sometimes slight lever towards evening. The patient experiences a shortness of breath on exer-cising, and has a sligh, but continued sense of oppression in the chest. The cough and expectoration may diminish, or entire-ly disappear during the summer, but manives themselves again on the return of winter, when the expectoration becomes lacreased and often yellow. Heckic tever may then supervene, with night sweats and rapid wasting of the field and strength, and the patient dies with all the symptoms of internonery consumption.

and the patient dies with all the symptoms of a nimonory consumption.

It is very communate meet this disease, in a milder form, in persons who speak of it as a "winter cough." It comes on each winter, and as regularly subsides during the snumer; but at every succeeding recurrence it manifests itself in greater severity; and the recovery in the following summer is not so complete. This form of bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely descrylife (and, treated in the usual manner, it is as incurable) as consumption itself. The mucous membrane, sooner or laser, bemucous membrane, sooner or later, be comes altered in structure, and pours forth mitter which has all the qualities of pus. Heche fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly, but surely, to a tatal termi-

children—without compensator or hope of reward, other than stripes.

The labor of these four millions of slaves emports the R. hel side of the war. It enables the whole able bodied male population to enter the confiderate arms. The slaves are left in charge of the old man and females and monsted patrols. They dore not use to throw off their yele, because the Rebel soldiers, they are told, will come back and massacre them on the first eyaptoms of leaunordination. proxysms of coughing list; but it pisses off as 6000 as the lings are treed from the viscid secretion. The patient is feeble; he may, however, live and attend to light do not for several years. But the countenance gradually assumes a pale blanch tist, the body wastes, the blood becomes thin, and head of the constant of the property from the constant. death casues, apparently from the constant drain k pt up by the discharge from the langs. Some patients die from exhaustion in live or six un onthe; but we have known others to survive for as many years.

There is still another form of this disease with differ the properties.

called "dry bronchitts." The essential character of dry bronchitts consists of chronic inflamma thon, attended by a thickening of the inneous membrane, by which the air tubes are diminished in siz; and also in the secretion of a dense, glutinous kind of matter, of a greenish or bluishwhite color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes

The symptoms of dry bronchi is are not marked by severity. It is the most insidions of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being short-breathed, when ascending an elevation or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is luvolved, a sense of oppussion is experienced after meals, and on very slight exertion. By some this over very slight exertion. By some, this op-pression is referred to the opposite side of the chest to that on which the disease is the chest to that on which the disease is sinated, or to a remote part of the same side, or even to the region of the stomach. After a time, difficulty of breathing comes on, and continues for several days—the patient complaining of tightness in the chest, which is relieved by cough and the expectoration of a tongh, jelly-like substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a mere rasping effort to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On equiring if they have a congh, they will, almost without exception, answer "No!" Yet, during your conversation, they will, almost without exception, answer "No!"
Yet, during your conversation, they will,
perhaps, hack, and raise a little jehry like
mucons half a dozen times. At intervals,
the cough is more severe, and comes on in
paroxysins, when it is too commonly regarded as simply "nervous." If the
stomach be at all deranged, it is fashlonable to regard it as a mere "stomach cough,"
or as being caused by "fiver disease,"
while, in fact, the derangements of the
stomach, liver, kidneys, and of the uterine
function, which exist, are but so many consquences of this very condition of the
lungs. There is something so gratifying
in being assured by the family physician
that there is "no danger of consumption;"
that "this cough is a mere trifle, and will
speedily pass away, if only left to itself;" that this cought is a mere true, and will speedily pass away, if only left to itself, that it is not surprising the fluttered patient entirely overlooks the important fact that no careful examination of the lungs has been made, to determine the health or disease of this organ; that this gravilying onlying therefore is founded overtise.

disease of this organ; that this gra'llying opinion, therefore, is founded on nothing reliable, and, reduced to its intriusic merits, is simply tampering with human life.

Most "coughs of long standing," nnattended by tree expectoration, are caused either by this condition of the bronchial tubes, or by inciplent tubercles in the lungs. The "neglected celt," which so often proves the herald of consumption, is but another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of bronchitis another variety of this disease.

The frequency of this form of bronchitis—
the slow, insidious and treacherous progress, and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads, should awaken from their lethargy all who are nursing dry coughs of long standing, in the vain hope of growing out of them. However slight and apparently unknowners

tions, to a premature grave.
In addition to these varieties of broughlis—sil of which, it will be well for you to remember, have their seat in the mucous

the very opposite to this state, namely, an colargement or dilation of the air tubes.— This occurs in several torms. The bron-chial tubes, in one lobe, or a whole lung, may be cularged uniformly or they may be in crely swollen out at the extremity, globular form; or there may be alternate contractions and dilations along the tubes. contractions and dilations along the tubes. In addition to these, we have alcerations of the mucous membrane of the lungs resembling and of the same character as alcerations in the throat.

TREATMENT—If you have read carefully what I have said on the scat of bronchlis, viz: that it is within the lungs, you will readily understand how administ for its

readily nuderstand how adequate for its cure must, be any remedy which does not penetra'c the lungs as deeply as the cease liself. Applications of "nitrate of valver" itself. Applications of "nitrate of calver" to the throat are ritterly neeless, since they do not reach the foundain of the evil.—
Here you see the consequence of miscalling a disease. Your phistelan informs you that your effection is bronchitis, and straitway you sabmit to the cruel torrure of having caustic applied "every second or third day to your throat." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo were the only consequences which sprang from It, it would be of less importance; but the disease within your largs is all this three gaining a firmer hold—the nuccous membrane is becoming thickencous membrane is becoming thicken-ed, and the smaller brouchial tubes closed up. These obstructions go on in-creasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air tubes to produce the al. It is the object of respiration to chang the blood from a dark to a bright red color. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and cannot occur unless it is received in sufficient quantity When'considerable obstructions exist in the hronchial tubes the earbon which constitutes the impurity of the blood is not
wholly removed, but a part is retained and
sent again through the system—impeding
the rirculation, irritating the brain and neryens system, and deranging digestion
Under this condition of the blood tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is
no warning given of the tearful
change which is taking place. Without pain, without cough, without
expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, and soon
beings forth its trut in the melancholy
changes which mark the progress of coabronchial tubes the earbon which constichanges which mark the progress of coasumption. Thus counsmption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating bronchitis by placing rel ance on applications to the throat, or palliatives through the stomach. It is a grand decideratum, in the treatment of all diseases, to get the remedy direct to the origin or part affecting. in the treatment of all diseases, to get the remedy direct to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgitives, and so torin, on this principle. In pulm ry diseases the same rule holds good, But how are we to apply it? We cannot use solids or fluids, for this is an air cavity. No; but by intalation we can reach, thoroughly and naturally, all diseases situated within the air tubes and cells of the lungs. What, then, is lubalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring, or drawing in breath. In medical parameter, means a tracket of educations and the second of the second contributions. lance, it means a mode of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine"—we would say "I take a medicine"—the difference being simply that the one is inhaled or breathed, while the other is swallowed.

I am thus explicit in order to show that all medicines urhaled into the lungs are not alike, any more than all medicines taken into the stomach; and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhaladons, must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should heve decided this explanation unnecessary, but for the last that many who write to me regarding the treatment, ap-pear to have got the erroneous idea that "iuha!ation." lastead of being a mode of practice, or administration of remedies, is ome specific remedy, allke applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such, is to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and permitted the symptoms are symptoms.

knowledge of all the symptoms and peen-liarties of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to chanse the air-tubes of the lungs, by expectorant ininhalatilous. If why obtained this object, we next seek to allay the irritation ou which the secretion depends—to soothe and heal the influend membrane. The manner, of administering medicines by inhalation, in bronchids, is as follows: The inhalation, in bronchids, is as follows: The inhalation, in bronchids, is all filled with c ld, warm, or het water, according to the outure of the case. The medicines prescribed for a deso are then added, and the performance of the case. od for a dese are then added, and the tient directed to inhale gently, but deeply, inchest well, without straining or violence. The fluid being medicated, thoroughly im-pregnates the air with its properties. Each inhalation is continued for five, ten, or alfinhalation is continued for five, ten, or affected minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, before meals, or twice a day, on rising and retiring. In this manner every effect that can be produced by medicine, is obtained in the lungs, and with a degree of certainty anequalical. By simply varying the medicines put in the third, the vapor is rendered soothing, expectorant or healing, at pleasure. When taithfully and properly carried out this saithfully and properly carried out, this treatment will rarely disappoint the patient of a speedy and radical enre.

Your obedient servant, ROBERT HUNTER, M. D., Louisville Hotel. Louisville, Ky., Aug. 24.h, 1861.

STRIKING INCIDENT IN THE FIGHT AT MA-NASSAS —Probably no battle ever fought called forth more remarkable instances of individual heroism than the contest at Manassas. In the progress of the struggle, regiments, and even companies, became separated and in many cases there was a separated, and in many cases there was a hand to-hand contest between individuals of the opposing armles. At this stage of the battle an incident occurred, which, probably, has no parallel since the days of David and Goliah. A young man from Augusta county, named Stitzer, a member of Capt. Grinnan's Company, found himself controlled with a tall Yankee. Stitzer had discharged his musket, and the Yankee had loaded his, and was about to put on the loaded his, and was about to put on the cap to shoot Stitzer. It was rather an awkward predicament to be placed in, as there was no time for parley. Stitzer fortunately retained his self-possession, and finding the chances of a contest with musters very much against him. premorely kets very much against him, promptly threw his down, and seizing a good sized stone, threw it with great force and nucr ring aim, and struck the Yankee between ring aim, and struck the Yankee between the eyes, crushing in his skull, and kilting him instantly. Stitzer, when a boy, was accustomed to practise throwing stones, and had acquired sneh skill that he could bring a squirrel frem the tallest tree in two or three trials. This incident is vouched for by two intelligent officers of the regiment, and may be relied on as anthentic.—[Richmond Dispatch. The St. Louis Republican of Friday

has the following:

From the Southwest. A gentleman who left Springfield on Saturday last, states that he saw a large force of Contederate troops there, but does not know how many. He was told that a large body had left Springfield in the direction of Bolivar and Warsaw, and that 2,000 had already taken possession of Bolivar livar.

A man by the name of Avery arrived at A man by the name of Avery arrived at Rolla yesterday morning from Lebanon, and states that two hundred and fifty Confederate soldiers got in there on Monday. He supposes they are an advanced guard of the Springfield army. Messrs. Churchill, Turner, Tutt and others are in jail at Lebanon, being citizens of that town. Churchill is postmaster.

Lebanon is about half way between Springfield and Rolla, and nearly eighty miles in an air line from Jefferson City.—Bolivar is something like forty miles from Springfield, a little west of north.

NORTHEAST MISSOUNI.

NORTHEAST MISSOURI.

There has not been any more fighting in the disturbed counties lying in the northeast section of our State, and we repeat the opinion that the troubles of the past few weeks are in a fair way of settlement. Colouel Moore, with his command of one thousand men, arrived at Atheus, Clark county, on Sunday last, and his regiment is now stationed there. One of his companies reached Keoknk on Monday night, escorting thirty-two Secessionists who had been captured at Alexandria.

We learn that the family of Col. Preston, the late American Minister to Spain, have returned to their home in Louisville, but that the Colonel has been called to Washington from Lexington.—
[Frankfort Yeoman.

Louisville Gold Pon Minufactory Mun Street, fine doors below Turd.

Bi Telegraph.

SATURDAY NOON'S DISPATCHES.

They Line the Potomac.

CONSPIRACY IN HAYTE!

Abolition Report of a Southern Quar.el.

MAINE WAR MEETING.

Official Newspaper Suppression.

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Ang. 23.—The State De-partment has Issued the following explana-

tory notice: "The regulation of this Department of the lith, on the subject of passports, was principally intended to check the communication of disloyal persons with Europe. nication of disloyal persons with Europe. Consequently passports will not be required by ordinary travelers on the lines of railroads from the United States which cuter the British p seessions. If, however, in any special case, the transit of a person should be objected to by the agent of this Government on the border, the agent will cause such person to be detained natil communication can be had by this Department in regard to the case. ment in regard to the case.
(Signed) "W. H. SEWARD,

"Secretary of State," The line of the Alexandria and Londonn road is dotted with Rebel camps. There ere 3,000 infantry and slx cannon at Lees burg. At a point five or six unifes below are 6,000 infantry and six cannon. Still further on, four infles beyond, are 5,000 largarty. There are also 2,000 cavalry in Loudoun county. The Potomic, however, remains too high to be forded even by cavalry in whose saddles the water course. dry, to whose saddles the water co: It appears that the withdrawal of the Rebels from Fairfax Court House was a regular stampede. Two scouting parties of the enemy mistook each other for the National troops, attacked each other, fought and rapidly flew after a few rounds, carrying the news that McClellan and all his army were in pursuit. The consequence of the intelligence was a hasty flight by the Rebels, who dropped their guns along the road.

[Special to the New York Times 1]

[Special to the New York Times.] Government has reliable information that a quarrel has broken ont among the leading traitors of the Confederacy that promises to be disastrous. The belligerents are Tombs and the Virginians and North Carolivians on the one side, and Davids Wifeful and the average of South vis, Wigfall and the extremists of Sou'l Carollas on the other side. The complaint among the disaffected is, that Davis is making rather fast to the legitimate results of treason—the abacgation of State and individul rights.

D. P. Dewitt, of Orange county, N. Y.

has been appointed Major in one of the regiments composing Gen. Popu's Maryland Brigade. Gen. Hunter has been ordered to the command of the Illinois volunteers. His present headquarters will be Chicago. The

following gentlemen will form a portion of this staff Quartermaster, K. W. Shaffer; Commissary, Juo. W. Turner; Aids, Sam'i W. Stockton, and Edward W. Smith. The Attorney General has declared that Mayer Barrett must take the eath of alle-

The administration will do its number to sustain the Union cause in that State.

The rumors that Geu. Banks had entered Winchester is false. He is not in Vir-

From Boston.

Boston, Aug. 28 —Advices from Hayti to the S.h inst. represent that a formidable conspiracy to overthrow the Government by the pure blacks had been discovered, and several arrests had been made.
Intelligence from St. Domingo represents
the Inhabitants as reconciled to the Spau-

ish Government.
The following officers of the United States frigate Congress, which arrived here States rigate Congress, which arrived nere this morning, have resigned: Captain of Marine, Robt. Transelt, of Virginia; Second Lieutenant, Thos. S. Wilson, of Missouri; Midshipman, H. B. Chyboru, and Hilary D. Cass, of New Orleans.

From New York.

New Your, Ang. 24.—A letter from Savannah says the Öglethrope Regiment, of Georgia, lost 517 men at the battle of Ma-

The Brooklyn Eagle has abandoned the cause of Secession.
NEW YORK, Aug. 24.—There were 80 ap-plications yesterday at the Sub-Treasury for the new national loan in sums of \$50

The following has been promulgated from Washington. If carried out it will act as a virtual suppression of the newspapers named: Postoffice Department, Aug. 22.

To Postmaster at N. Y.

The Postmaster deneral directs that from and after your receipt of this letter, none of the newspapers published in New York city, which have lately been presented by the Grand Jury as dangerous from their disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the mails. I am respectfully, Your ob't servant, "T. B. TRATF, Chief Clerk.

From Fortress Monroe.

From Fortress Monroe,

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 22.—Generals Wool and Butler speut part of the day at the Rip Raps experimenting with Sawyer's gun. The second shell thrown burst luthe Confederate camp at Sewell's Point, breaking down the flagstaff and scattering the Rebels like chaff. A propeller which was landing troops at the Point put back towards Norfolk.

The steamer Seminole, from the blockading squadren off Charleston, has arrived. The Seminole brought up as a prize the schooner Albion, formerly the Wilmlugton pilot boat Cardinas, with a cargo of sugar, coliee, fruits and elgars. When taken she was under Eoglish colors.

The captain and nearly all hands were drunk. He had run the blockade off Washington. The Saminole has also overhanled several vessels showing English colors. She spoke the Dule last might. She will coal and undergo repairs at Old Point.

Point.
The blockading squadron off Charleston consists of the Roanoke and Vandalla.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, 24.—Mayor Berrit of Washington passed through this city as a prisoner this morning. He is en route for Fort Lafayette.

The Record Office in the Baltimore county Court House at Townseud, was fired this morning by an incendiary, and destroyed all the records.

From Camden. CAMDEN, MAINE, Aug. 24—There was a great meeting in this city yesterday, in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war. About three thousand persons were in attendance, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

River and Weather. CINCINATI, Aug. 24.—River risen five inches—now 16 feet in the channel. Weather clear. Thermometer 70.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 24.—River six feet by pler mark and falling. Weather clear and warm. warm.

MACCARONI AND OIL—
M 26 cases Italian Maccaroni;
15 ds do Oil;
Received by Chanceller and for sale by
V, D. GABTANO & CO.. Main street,
between 8 yearth and Eighth.

SATURDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA

FEDERAL PASSPORTS! HER VOLUNTEERS!

SOUTHRONS IN FORCE! NEWSPAPERS MOBBED!

OTHERS INTERDICTED!

Attempt to Seize Gov. Thomas

Federals Fire into a Train!

Mayor Berritt Sent to Prison. ENGLISH MESSENGER ARRESTED.

From Washington.

[Frecial to the New York Post.] Washington, Ang. 24.—It is stated on good anthority that the Federal force in Western Virgiala is sufficient to sustain the policy of the Government in that quarter.
A detachment of Federal cavalry and infantry explored the road towards Lees burg, Virginia, for a distance of eight miles, and captured two or three Seces-

Senator Johnson says he win not a farn to Teucessee, naless he accompanies a Union army. S. S. Williams, who has just been ap-

S. S. Williams, who has just been ap-pointed Paymaster in the army, is a Vir-ginian by birth, and was recently thrown into juit at Richmond by order of Gov. Letcher, on account of his Union sentinents.
Second Disparch —At a meeting of the Police Board, held last night, Mayor Bar-rett was expelled by a uranimous vote, for refusing to take the oath.

Arrival of the Pony Express. OUTER TELEGRAPH STATION, 95 MILES WEST OF FORT KEARNEY, Ang. 24.—The Pour Express, with San Francisco dutes to the 16.h inst., passed here at 10 A. M. yesterday. The Governor of California has commissioned Col. Carleton, of the United States Army, to the chief command of the 1,500 volunteers called from this State for service on the plains. Major J. R. West, of San Francisco, will be second in commund, taking charge of the 500 men will be rapidly raised. Five

San Francisco companies have already been accepted. Milita y m:n are, however, ambitious to see active service against a civilized enemy rather than roam the plains. A guard of United States Inlantry went A guard of United States Inlantry went down on the last Panama steamer to escort the treasure as far as Aspinwall. There is no State news of importance. Geo. Hudson, the San Francisco Justice of the Peace, who, in 1859, though the proprietors of the Bulletin newspapers \$100 each for publishing Mrs. Sickles' confession, on the ground that it was an obscene publication, has obtained a verdict in Judge Hager's court of \$150 damagrs against the Bulletin proprietors because they called him a "dogberry."

From Grafton.

'dogberry."

GRAFTON, VA., Aug. 24.—Last evening, while Gov. Thomas was addressing a crowd in front of a hotel, at Cumberland, some Secessionists rulsed a disturbance, which resulted in their being driven home, and the destruction of the Aleghanian

and the destruction of the Aleghaniau chice, a Secession newspaper.
This morning, the train bound West, which had Gov. Themas aboard, when about eight miles this side of Cumherhad, came suddenly on several cross-ties thrown came suddenty on several cross-ties thrown allowing stadic Quartermaster, K. W. Shaffer, Commissary, Juo. W. Turner; Aids, Sam'r W. Stockten, and Edward W. Sanith.

The Attorney General has declared that Mayer Barrett must take the eath of allegiance. This will put his continuacy to the test.

Two or three Secessionists were captured on the Leesburg.

Senator Andrew Johnson expects to head a numy when he returns to Tempessee.

Thomas perioden of Several cross-ties thrown across the time, a number of armed men were seen rapidly descending a neighboring hill. The engineer increased the speed of the locomotive, and succeeded in throwing the ites of the track, with but little damage to the engine. Some Federal seons then fired into the train, it is supposed by mistake, but without doing any damage. The design of the Secessionists was to take Gov. omas prisoner.

From Danbury, Ct. DANBURY, Ct., Ang. 24 -At the raising of a "Penee Flag," at New Fairfield, to-day, about 400 were present. The attempt to run up the stars and stripes was success-fully resisted, and resulted in a fight. Two peace men, Wildman and Gorham, were scriously wounded, one thought fatally. Shovels, pickaxes, stubs and stones were freely used, but no firearms. The peace flag is flying. There is great excitement.

From New York.

New Yonk, Aug. 24.—The Post says Marshal Murray has not yet received or-ders from the Secretary of the Interior In-relation to the suppression of the journals of this city which afford aid and comfort to the enemy. They are expected to ar-rive this afternoon, but whether they will be executed in time to suppress the Mon-day editions of any of the inceudiary sheets is not certain.

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, Ang. 24.—News from Har-per's Ferry states that Col. Gordon had seized a large quantity of wheat and flour belonging to the secession army. There are no rebel troops at the Ferry, though their pickets frequently come in. There are supposed to be 500 telels at Charleston. They have concentrated their principal

oree at Leesburg, their army numbering From Cleveland. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 23.—Detective King, of New York, assisted by the U. S. Deputy Marshal Archer, of Ohio, arrested Danlel C. Louber, ol New Orleans, at Crestline, Ohio, last night. Louber asknowledges himself bearer of dispatches from Ergland to Jeff. Davis, but professing entire ignorance of their contents.

sing entire ignorance of their coutents. The dispatches are in his trunks which were selzed in N. Y. several days since. An officer will the prisoner leave immediately for Washington, via New York.

From Trenton. TRENTON, N. J., Ang. 24.—The Trne American, the Democratic organ of New Jersey, suspended this morning, and gives as a reason that the Government has virtually interdicted the publication of any paper that does not anpport the Administration. The paper is the oldest and one of the most prosperous in the State.

From Wilmington, Del. WILMINGTON, Angust 24—An excited erowd gathered around the Gazette Office in consequence of unjust strictures on the 1st Delaware regiment, and the general tone against the Government. The Mayor is addressing the crowd, but with little

From Jefferson City. JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 24.—George R. Smith, of Pettis county, has been appointed Adjutant General of the State. John Herr has been appointed Police Commissioner for St. Louis.

Boston, Aug. 24 —Government has purchased the barks Win. Gnulerson and Ethan Allen for blockading purposes, at a

Latest News on Fourth Page.

Kanawha Cannel Coal Oil House. HAVING, as Treasurer of the KANAWIIA
TCANNEL COAL MINING AND OIL MANU.
FACTURING COMPANY, purchased the entire stock of Lamps and Lamp Fixtures of WM F.
SIMRALL, No. 468 Main sirect, fourth door west of Fourth, Louisville. Ky., it is my purpers to keep a supply of FINE BURNING OIL. manufactured by tolk Company, constantly on hand at wholesale and retail, all of which will be guaranteed to be equal, if not superior, to any Coal Olimanufactured it the country.

Our Oil is manufactured from pure Cannel Coal, and tone other will be offered to cur customer.

In a few days we shall be prepared to fill offers for LUBRIDATING OIL of as good quality as any in the country, at from 35 to 40 cents per galeon.

R. I. CHAWFORD (formerly in the campley of Wm. F. Simrail) will conduct the business of the house for me, and letters advised to bim, or the undersigned at Equivale, will receive prompt attention.

Treasurer K. C. C. M. and Oil Manuf. Co. aulé dam

Special Notices.

A Blue Scalp and Withered Hair Are the consequences of using dyes containing Mi trade of Silver. Bear this in mind, and remember

Cristadoro's Excelsion Dve as been analized by DR. CHILTON of New York, he first Analytic Chemist in America, and is cer

lifted under his hand to be free from deleterior ingredients, as well at a splendid dye, lastanta neous is its operation, and perfect in its results. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORD, No. 8 Asor liouse. New York. Solu everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers au5 dåm im TAKE IT IN TIME .- The season is just at

hand when the hair falls olf, awing to the extreme heat of summer, and if timely precaution is used much trouble may be avoided. A most excellent semedy will be found in Gilbert's Mountain Hair Restorative, which will not only prevent the falling of the hair but will reproduce hair on buld heads of natural edor and beauty Sold by RAYMOND & TYLER, on Fourth street, near Main. angS deod&weow

STER'S GALLERY, AMBROTYPES PHOTOGRAPHS IVORYTYPES, LIFE-SIZE PHOTO. CRAPHS

FINE KENTUCKY JEANS! HAVING RECONSTRUCT ED my Mill, and added ner machinery for making LOUISVILLE

my24

WOOLEN MAN Kentucky Jeans. (which is new being worn as with an article of augerior quality, which I will have a superior quality, which I will be a superior quality.

LOUISVILLE, JULY 21, 1861.

FINE

FREE FROM GREASE and made of PURE NATIVE WOOL. A good supply of Negro Jeans and Linsey or and. L. Michiar Duon. and, apledly hwly 24pst

Office of Adams' Express Comp'y,

SOUTHERN

CLOSES DAILY AT 7% O'CLOCK A. M. Let tree can be left at A GUNTER'S Book Store Third street, or our office, Sixth street, jy28 dlm st S. A. JONES, Agent,

FRESH IMPORTATION DRY GOODS

HILE underslowed are in receipt of a feesh stock of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS, which y are belong EXCLUSIVELY FOR CASH, at low

TRABUE & LUCUS, ASHVILLE.....TENNESSEE. No 73 Public Square, near City Hotel.

WE are prepared to make liberal CASH AD-VANCES on every descript on of Bry Gooda. Cicluling, Varieties, Bools Scose, Hars, Hardware, Cutleyt, Ac., act also any description of Groceries and Provisions; or we will receive and forward or store any of the above. Marchandine consigned to L. B. & F. D. Fite,
W. S. Eck n. & Co.,
A. J. Dunzen & Co.,
H. & B. Doogles,
Loud Morros & Son,
aud dis.

MRS. A. E. PORTER, Millinery

FANCY STORE,

No. 227 Market street, bet. Third and Fourth, LOUISVILLE KY St. Cloud Hotel, Second and Jefferson streets,

JAMES & VAN LYONS, PROPRIETORS,

(FORMERLY OF THE NEEL HOUSE.) The undersigned would respectfully inform their oblibatrons and the public generally, that they have removed to this old and well-known stands southeast center of Second and deferson streets where they are prepared to accommodate all their old customers and as many 'ew ones as may favor them with their patronage. Term to suit the times. vor lien with fact, by times.

The "ST. CLOUD" is centrally located, being within two squares of the Post-office, Custom-bouse and L. & F. K. R. Depot, and the proprietors flatte themselves they "know how to keep a libtel," auld dif JAS. & VAN LYONS.

COAL! COAL! TO THE PUBLIC!

HAVING taken the effice formerly compled by M. Drivo & Sons, west side of Third street, between Moin and Market, a am prepared to farming the ery best quality of PITTSBURGH and other COAL in large or small quantifies, at the lowest cash price. If Give me a call and dim S. J. STUART. PROCLAMATION.

A LL persons residing within the city limits, owning or having does in their possession, are hereby notified to combue them within their pressess until the 'st of September, 1851, under the sensity of \$20 fer refusing or negrecting to comply with the above requisition. The proper authorities are also required to desiroy all dogs running at large during the above profol.

Maton's Oprick, July 18, 1861. 1725 disc

SOUTHERN FLAGS! LARGE AND SMALL

SOUTHERN COCKADES; SOUTHERN BADGES;
HARDES CAVALRY TACTICS;
LIGHT INFANTRY TACTICS;
DEGREE WORKS OF K. G. C.;
A SOUTHERN HOME AND A SOUTHERN MAN

FLAGS, ALL SIZES, FROM 10 INCHES TO 8 FT.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY; SUPER WRITING PAPER AND ENVELOPS. Fourth street, bet. Main and Market. aul7 dlm G. W. ROBERTSON

WANTED TO EXCHANGE,

One hundred three year old Mules, Real Estate, and Real Estate Notes (the city of Louis Ply to John Burks, near this city, JAMES B. BURKS 85 REWARD. STRAYED, a 'aree Brindi : COW: 23 mark, excert is small atreak of white down the hack, and a small piece of of the left ear. Return to the corner my25 dtf.

JJHN H. KITZERO

LOUIS JEFFERSON. (Formerly in the Store of R. L. Talbot & Co.,) Druggist and Apothecary, outhwest Corner of Market and Seventh streets

LOUISVILLE, RY. Having recently purchased from Dr. John Sargent his Slock and Fixtures, and having made large additions therete in the shape of Fresh Drugs, Chemicals, Perumery, Cigais, Tobacco, Fare Liquors, &c., &c., I am new prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physicians' Prescriptions essefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night. prepared to respond to the wants of all who may favor me with a call.

Physicians' Prescriptions essefully ared accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.

Having sold my stock of Drug. Medicines, pleasure recommending him to the patronnee of my friends, as they will find him to be an oxperienced Apolic way.

JUIN SARTINT, ways be found at my premises.

JOHN SARTINT, my2 dd m. P. DAVIS, Asea.

W. P. DAVIS, Asea.

Miscellancous.

CIDER AND WINE MILLS.

WE are making a plain, substantial Mi I. for citizer band or herse power. It has no complete a reserver of any kind. The granding cytinder is arranged like that of a breather may irear and a lumbling shaft of a sweep horse power as a band without expense.

Price at factory, eds. Discount to degless.

Price at factory, eds. Discount to degless.

Market sirvet, bet, Preston and Jacas in auto desires.

STRAYED

From the Subardher living in Triag County, Ky., three miles north of Rear-ing Spring, Ky. on the Irth ony of July law, on the Irth ony of July law, on the Irth ony of July law, on the Irth ony of Link law of RAY HOWS's about elegated in the Spring of RAY HASE mines are clearly. One RAY HASE mines are considered in the Irth RAY HASE mines are considered in the RAY HASE mines are the Irth RAY HASE mines are considered in the RAY HASE mines are considered in the RAY HASE ROSANDER STREET TRIEG CO. Ky.

I. O. O. F.

OFFICE OF THE G. PATRIARCH. To the Office and Members of the R. W. G. En-camputent of Kentucky: Campinent of Kentucky:

Patriars h.—You a chereby notified to attend a called meeting of the Grand Encampent of Kentucky, in the city of Louisville, on Weencaday, the 7th day of September, 1801, at 5 o'clock A.M., for the perpose of electing a Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the United States vice William B. Mason, deceased SAMUEL L. ADAMS.

WILLIAM WRISE, G. Seribe. aux. 1 did

\$200 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Parm, in Locan county, Ky., nine miles south of Russellville, an Sunday sight, the lith of reliville, an Sunday sight, the lith of Area is feet 6 inches high, is copper cole; when spoken in look down. Henry is about would like spoken in down down. Henry is about would like spoken in down down. Henry is about would like spoken in down down. Henry is about would like a power sid. 5 feet in or ill tocked light, very back, and which two his died pounds.

I will rive a reward of fill each if taken out of the state. 4 death if taken in any county bordering on the O'is river, or 35 each if taken in according to the county in the state, and confined in some just so that wan get hem.

Volney, Locan county. Sy.

Krauser's Cider Mill and Wine Press MANUFACTURED by us of the best material simplicity of construction, durability and

DERSUNS holding P.O. Stamped Envelopes the old issue can preject them or exchange a cut assument mount them for exchange for a cut walent unmunt of the new style at the Carhet's Office for a period of six days, commenting the Monthly morning Aug 18th. And on and after Aug. 25th, the old Envelope will not be received in pagintal of postage on letters sent from this office. fice.

FOR SALE-The New Envelope, note, letter and official size stemped 2, 6, 12, 26, 24, and forcer's,—Also the new Letter Sheet and Stamped Envelope convined.

DISSOLUTION. This copartnership he elofare existing between the understand, under the firm of JACA at BROTHER, is this day dissolved John 6. Jack having purchased the entire interest in the stock having purchased the entire interest in the stock having purchased to entire interest in the stock having purchased to entire interesting outsiness and to use the name of the firm for the gurrose.

Louisville, Aug. 14, 1881. EDW. W. JACK.

THE undersigned will continue the WHOLE-SALE GROCERY AND COMMISSION BUSI-NESS at the old stand, No. 520 Main street, be-ween Third and Fourth. J. G. JACK Louisville, Ang 14th, 1-61. au 3 dtf GRAYSON SPRINGS, AY.

TERMS OF BOARD:

P. CLARKSON WOODLAWN RACE COURSE,

Any Agel TWO MILE HEATS!

OLD BOURBON WHISKY. I have on hand and for sale.

a let of the finest DLD Whits

KY in the State, from a to 10 years old, made to my order by the best willsky makers in the State. I warrant it to be pure, cop-per-distilled, sweet mash, made from 10 to 15 de-grees above proof. For further information, ad-

dries box 20%, rossessor office, 2% Fourth sinced. F. F. WILLIAMS

ress box 208, Post-office, Lealsville, Ky .: or mi

NO FREIGHTS will be received at the Depot of the Louisville and Nasaville Railroad after 5 o'clock P. 31.

W. F. ARRIS, Arens HOME GROWN

NEW CROP READY FOR SHIPPING, J. D. BONDURANT,

Liberal Discount to the Trade. 1026 def J. D. BONDURANT.

ARKANSAS COTTON LANDS, ROTEC-

phis: 200 ners designed.

SEGOND TRACT-1,100 ners, on the line of Railroad from Gaines' Landing and back of Bayon hartholomew, in Drew county.

THERD TRACT-3.00 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake in Philips county, two miles from Mississippi river, 800 acres five-year old deadening.

FOURTH TRACT-1.000 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, one mile from Mississippi river; 200 acres cleared, 400 acres deadened six years, with all necessary buildings. PIFTI: TRACT-1,500 acres, on Old Town Ridge and Lake, four uites from Mischafopt river, 606 acres in bigh State of cultivation. 109 acres old deadening, with No. I Dwelling and Plantation

NOTICE.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS and & LOCKHART.

V doing business as liver: Stable Records is the name and siyle of WM. REYNOLDS & CO. have been do not been as a conducted in the name and sive of L. REYNOLDS & SON.

Hartell's Patent Fruit Jars, Glass Tops.
Willoughby's Patent Fruit Jars, Tin Tops. Newman's Patent Fruit Jars, Earth-Kentucky Glass Works, Jars, Cork

CIDER MILLS.

Post Office Notice.

aul9 do JNO. J. SPFED, P. M.

NOTICE.

THE indersigned having the entire control of James F. Charkson's Interest in this establishment, will open the same for the reception of visitors on the 18th of June, with a promise is keep a plain and substantial Keutucky Hotel, Instinding all the best supplies the country will afford, and solicite patronage.

Sweepstake for Trotting Stallion-

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

TURNIP SEED, OF 1861.

(From select sincks, and softward under the my Seed and Agricultural Warehouse, 534 Main Strent, NEAR S CTH, LOCISVILLE, KY. QUOTATIONS NOT ALLOWED, WHERE LESS than 90 hs are taken.
White Flat Duich (desirable for table in Soring).
Rarly Red, or Purple Top. 60 the White Stone.

TED BY LEVERS, AND NEAR THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER, FOR SALE ON ACCOMMODATING TERMS, OR ONE-HALF OF EACH TRACT IN EXCHANGE FOR ASE 1100 SS-TO-WIT:

P(EST Title 1-Of LSO agree, on Allerator Rayou, three is from Missl sippl river, back
of Walout Et. In Crittenden county, below Mem
phie: 200 nerse busilened.

boildings.

Persons desiring more information will please address (EORITE W. JOHNSON, at Georgetown, Ky. W. JOHNSON, at Louisville, Ky. Mr. LEWIS CASTLEMAN, at Crittenden county, Ark., and Mr. J. S. MATHEWS, at Free county, Ark., GEORGE W. JOHNSON, mv17 dtf

W. V. JOHNSON

FRUIT JARS!

Sioppers.

WE have on hand a very large stock of the above JARS, to which we would call the attention of all pers us who inkend to preserve fresh Fruit as we are determined to sell them off at prices to suit the times. As all of them have been iried sno-costfully, esocially the first mentioned (for which we are the exc u iva agants), comment is unnecessary. All orders ad tressed to us shall receive our promotivatentian WALTON & BARRET.

486 Main strees. Lonleville, Ky.

LEXINGTON, KENT-CKY

Wednesday, August 28, 1861. There will be a grand meeting of the peace and anti-war party, near Lexington. on Wednesday, August 28th, 1861.

Hon. Jno. J. Breckinridge, Col. William Preston and other distinguished speakers will be present.

Since Saturday morning there has been some stir and many rumprs in the city relative to capturing contraband goods. rafficed collisions and charing wagons. The result of our investigations lead to the fact that a number of wagons started to the interior, a few days ago, with coffee, tin, and some other articles, none of which were contraband. A self-constituted posse of men started to capture the goods, taking a special train to Boston. They overtook four wagons water bound at Rolling Fork, unable to get over. These they took charge of and started back to the railroad, but at a point near Boston on the Lebanon branch, a raii had been taken up, and the car with its contrabands and its expensers was thrown off, and several men were slighly braised. Those hurt were Tom Jeffelee, Frank Zeignhem, and - Beck. The locomotive and passenger car passed sately over the break.

We learn that the train of wagous con sisted of 6 or S, and the party in charge had gone down the river some distance for a flat boat to ferry the wagons across, and was not aware that a special committee bad releived them of half their load, and all their trouble.

Examining trucks, braking open letters and other unlawful acts are daily committed at the Nashville dpot, and the people do not resist, or demand legal redress. According to the new order o things under the Lincolu rule ali persons are supposed to be guilty until proved in necent. The laws of God and man is that ail are presumed innocent until proven guilty. We invite attention to this case, from the New Albauy (Ind.) Ledger of

SI SPECTED SECESSIONIST. - GOVERNO Morion telegraphed to arrest a man on his way South by the name of Loyal Cowies. The Deputy Surveyor at Jefferseuv, lie ar-rested him last night as he got of the cars. Mr. Cowles demanded an examination of his trunk before a United States Commis sieuer, which was accorded him before Judge Howk of this eity. Nothing was cheited going to show him guilty of any-thing. His papers showed him to be a New York collector on his way South with large quantities of over due protested paper on Sonthern dealers.

According to the paper reports, Thomas Franc's Meagher has said many things about the battle at Buil Run or Manuesas. Among others, he is reported to have said that in "every instance when the Federal infantry came in contact with that of the Coufederstes, the latter were overwhelmed." That don't quite tally with Col. Helntzelman's and Col. Sherman's official reports. They state that regiment after regiment were advanced against siugle regiments of the Southerners, and were repulsed with great disorder. and some never rallied again.

Rev. Mr. J. A kinsor, Principal of the Bardstown Female Institute, the fortieth session of which commences the second Monday in September, is now in the city, and will remain until Wednesday the city, and will remain until Wednesday next. Persons wishing to patronize that Institution, can see him by leaving word at Messrs. Tripp & Gragg's, on Fourth between Jefferson and Market streets, or by dropping a note to him, to care of Tripp & Cragg, in Pestofflee. Announcements can be jud at Tripp & Cragg.

CAPTURE OF WAGONS AND PROVISIONS. The Richmond Examiner of the 19 h says: Authentic intelligence from Leesburg, states that the Northern force near Lovetteville, succeeded in affecting their escape across the Potomac. A number of wagons and a quantity of provisions were captured by our forces, as also one Northern prisoner and a number of tory pris-

We learn from the St. Lonis Re publican of Saturday, that a Mr. Mathany. an oyster dealer from Baltimore, was drugged in the Virginia Hotel, St. Louis, and while crazy, sent to the hospital, after being robbed of \$300 in gold. He was insane nine days, and says the drug was administered in a glass of ale.

INVASION OF KENTUCKY BY TENNESBEANS. We understand that some two hundred Tennesseeans have invaded Kentucky. They passed through Danville a few days since es route for Camp Dick Robinson in Garrard county. Kentucky having been invaded by Tennesseeans, it becomes our citizens to rise as one man and drive the ruthlese invaders from our soil.

OBSTRUCTING THE NASHVILLE RAILROAD. We learn that yesterday, Sunday, morning a party of men, said to be acting under the direction of the managers of the road, had a portion of the track torn up some five railes this side of the Tennessee line .-The people of Frauklin, Ky., turned out and compelled them to replace the rails.

The New York Times, in dilating upod the campaign, says we, the Federals, made a "fool-hardy attack upon Manaceas. The editor, who tries to be great for small chap, knows that the Grand Army didn't get within four miles of Manaesas.

The late fight at Charleston, Mo. fluctuates considerably, from a big to a little affair, and from a little to a big thing. Ger. Fremont, the paper suppressor, dispatches that 300 Federal put 1,200 Rubels to flight, &c.

The St. Louis papers of Thursday evening announce the arrival of Col. Raker's Indiana regiment, 800 strong, and the 27th Ohio. The 1st lowa had been disbanded and started home.

Isaah Hopwood, a boy of some 9 years of age, disappeared from his home Saturday morning, and has not been heard of since. He had on white cotton pants, and a black soft hat.

A DESERVED COMPLIMENT.—An encamp ment of State Guard, near Glasgow, Ky. has named their cucampment Camp Vallandigham, in honor of the fearless Ohio Congreseman.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says that Maj. Anderson was expected in that city, Saturday, to take charge of his military

department. The Richmond Examiner says that among the prisoners there is a free negro who came as a chaplain to one of the Con-

necticut regiments. The Bowling Green Gazette says that Mr. Marcus Whitesides is not a Lig-

coln spy. We are glad to hear it. Can the St. Louis pepers tell us what has become of the war steamer Hannibal

ere concentrating around Lexington, Mo. The place was occupied by 350 U.S. troops. The St. Louis Democrat of Saturday has the following:

FROM GEN. PILLOW .- A deserter from Gen. Pillow's army came on board the steamer Memphis, at D g Tooth Bend, on Trursday, and reports the Releds under Gen. Pillow as having advanced north as far as 83 keston, with a force of 40,000 men, one-bair armed, and the balance poorly ermed and clothed. He states that 200 c our troops on Wednesday merning attacked 500 Rebels near Charleston, kulled 12. wounded 20, and took some guns. They had also tak is 20 more horses from the

The latter is another version of the Charleston battle. Here is still another, which looks more truthful than any yet. It is from the Memphis Avalanche, of Mon

It seems that a detachment of Caplaiu O'Donnelt's cavalry, from Point Pleasant, Mo., consisting of thirty-one men, had been ont "prospecting," and had camped within a few miles of Bird's Point, it is said, without putting out any jeckets. The retreating enemy came upon them sudden-ly in the night, and the result was every man of them were taken prisoners, and coneyed to Bird's Point-Captain O'Donnell ig among the number.

That's Gen. Fremont's army of 1,200.

A "Fencer"-It is said that Re ussean paraded his brigade throng's the streets of the city on Saturday to test the feeling of the people. If this be so, his reception was anything but flattering. He was received with no demonstration-no evidence of rejoicing-only with deflant shouts for "Jeff Davis.

The news from Paducah is deep'y interesting. It is said that the people of that section of the State will appeal to Tennessee for protection if it is not afforded by the State authorities of Kentucky.

137 We have heard it suggested that the ommand of the Kentucky forces at Camps Boone and Burnett will be tendered to Gen. A. Sydney Johnston, of this State, who has recently been in command of the Federal forces in Utah.

We learn from the Nicholasville Democrat that J. J. McAfee, E-q., arrested for shooting Wm. McDowell, on the day of the election, has been admitted to four thousand dollars bail.

Mails from the South, by the American Letter Express Company, will be ready for delivery this morning.

Maj. Slemmeus, of Fort Pickens fame, was in Cincina iti, Friday. Thanks to Adams' Express fo

Mamphis papers of Saturday.

From the Memphis Appeal of Saturday, we copy the following in regard to the outrages perpetrated upon Kentuckians in Ballard county and Paducuh, and further intelligence of the battle near Springfield:

Impartant from Kentucky-The People Aroused.

We were permitted yesterday by a friend to see a private telegraphic dispatch trom Paducah, giving information in reference to an important movement among the Southern Rights men of that place. It states that a large meeting of citizens was held on the morning of the 23d inst, for the purpose of taking some action in renerence to the arrist of two Kennuckians in Bailard county, by armed ruffians from Cairo, and the subsequent capture of the steamer Terry by the Liucoln gnu-hoat Conestopa, while lying within the jurisdiction of Kentucky. Resolutions were passed, requesting Governor Magoffin to give proper protection to citizens of that section agricult the reveition of circles. On Tennessee and the Contenerate States. The information is further given that Gov. Magoffin had responded by telegraph to the resolutions, assuring them that he would give all the aid in his power, and instructing Dr. J. M. Johnson, Senator from the Paducah district, to visit Cairo, and demand of Gov. Premiss by what authority. mand of Gen. Prentiss by what authority

the arrest and capture were made, and to report to him immediately.

This is an important move, and will bring the "rugged issue" of violated nen-trality to the test in Kentneky. We trust that it may be followed by a preciamation from Gov. Magofil a similar to the one is-sued by the gillant Jackson, of Missouri, summoning the people of the State to

THE BATTLE OF OAK HILL-FURTHER IN-TELLIGENCE.

Col. James McIntosb, who commanded the second Arkansas Regiment of Monut-ed Reflemen at the battle of Oak Hill on the 10th inst arrived in the city yesterday, en route for Richmond, bearing dispatches from Gen. McCullough to President Davis.

The Colonel, having left Springfield on the 14th inst., furnishes us some reliable e information in relation to that victory, which corrects many false impressions that are prevalent throughout the country. that are prevalent throughout the country The force of the enemy engaged in the conflict, he represents at between nine and ten thousand strong, which we think probable, notwithstanding the statement of Gen. Fremout that they only reached eight thousand.

Our whole force, under both McCui-

Our whole force, under norm accur-lough and Price, he positively asserts, was only 13,000, of whom 5,300 were infantry, the remainder cavairy, and at no time were more than 8,000 of our troops en-

were more than 5,000 of our troops engaged in the fight.

The Missouri brantry fought gallantly, only a few of the cavalry showing the white feather, and, as the Yankees say, making a "masteriy retreat" from the field of conflict. Col. McIntosh thinks that the Federal

loss is larger than what their accounts represent, and states that he himself counted one hundred and fifty of their dead on the field the day after the battle.

[Reported Expressly for the Louisville Courier.] POLICE COURT.

GEORGE W. JOHNSTON, JUDGE. SATURDAY, Aug. 24. ASSAULT.—John Crow took out an as-asult warraut against Jno. Aliston, jr. The proof was not sufficient to sussain the charge, and the warrant was dismissed. Drunk.—John Keenan was arrested on the charge of drinking too much mean whisky and making a great noise.— Cave for two mouths in default of \$100 bail.

Dail.
Outraining Money Under Fause Pretexces.—Michael Fielder was arrested,
charged with obtaining from Juo. Ridge
money under false and fraudulent pretences. The proof did not sustain the charge
and he was discharged.
Peace Warrant arranged A Shafer ont a peace warrant against A. Shafer.— The warrant was dismissed.

The Missouri Statesman Extra ha these additional items of the battle of Springfield, and the death of Gen. Lyon Gen. Lyon was killed by a single shot with a rifle in the hands of a private from Bates county. His horse was also killed. The Missouri boys, wishing to preserve a memento of Gen. Lyon, plücked hairs from the tail of his horse, almost stripping that caudel appendage of the last one.

one.

Gen. Lyon was shot through the heart, and was buried by the Confederate troops on the farm of Hon. J. S Phelps.

Gen. Sigel was once taken prisoner, but was rescued by a portion of the Federal forces.

TATA force of over 2,000 State troops | FROM CAMP VALLANDIGHAM.

Honor to Whom Honor is Due-Runy Weather-Battalion Dritl-Armed Neutrality-Brooms and Brickbuts. &c.

[Corre | on tence Louisville Courter.] CAMP VALLANDIGHAM, HEADQUARTERS; Argust 22, 1891.

Editors Louisville Courier: Yesterday, un der the command of Capt Will, L. Clarke, of the "National Blues," the "Lewis Guards" (Capt. Jos. II. Lewis) went into cump uear this place, and named it in honor of the gailant and fearless defender of justice and liberty against wrong and oppression-the nobic Vallandigham of Ohio. We have had a nice time since we came, but the weather has been slightly wet. A very heavy rain came on just before the time for battailion drill, and up to this time the cry is "Still it comes." The Adjutant says he is looking for it to quit some day next week—"Providence permitting." The "Page Greys," Capt. Will. W. Page, of

Alien county, came in about ten o'clock yes-terday, and are a gillant looking set. Capt. Suitth's "Prewitt's Knob Gnards" are also with n; and this morning gave us an illus-tration of Kentneky's armed neutralitywith n², and this morning gave us an units, tration of Kentneky's armed neurality. They marched themselves out, stick in band, commanded by High Private Vance, with a broom and brickbat. Kentneky, thy name was oree connected with all that was brave, gallant and good, but now, alas! how fallen! It locks strange and goes hard that Lincoln's followers in this 8 alecan get all the arms they wish, but we, because we live those who love us, are selected as victims for slanghter, and to make the job more easy we must have no means of resistance.

to make the job note cast and no means of resistance.

To-morrow we lock for some more companis. This is simply a camp of instruction. Should auything occur you will hear from "OR ANY OTHER MAN."

[From the Richmond Examiner, Aug. 19.]

Admission of Missouri Into the Southern Confederacy. We have the information that a bill has been reported from the Military Courait-tee, in secret session of Cougress, for the admission of Missouri into the Confeder-

It is known that the people of Missouri are now contemplating measures to make that State a member of the Confederacy; and the action of Corgriss in admitting her now is intended to be responsive to

this disposition of the people of Missouri, and 10 erconrage it to a prompt determination of its purpose.

The bdl, as reported from the Committee, provides for the full admission of Mis. scari upon an i quai footing with the other Confederate States, upon the condition that the Constitution for the Provisional Government of the Confederate States shall be adopted by her, upon official no-tice of which fact by her G wernor, the Presidentshall, by proclamation, ann once the fact, and her acmission shall be consid-

ered as complete.

The bili also su horizes the President to co operate through the military power of the Government with the authorities as d people of Missenri in detending the State against invasion, and maintaining her it. against invasion, and maintaining her independence, with power to receive and
unister her volunteer troops into the
Confederate service, and to extend the
protection of the Government ever all
her citizens engaged in resisting the lawless aggressions of the United States.

The bill is subject to some amendments
of detail; but the sense of Congress is reported to here a is confer the amission of

ported to he wa i was for the a mission of Missomi hefore he acjournment. The admission will probably be authorized to day by a manimous vote, and Virginia and the people of the entire Confederacy will hail the intelligence of the addition thus seenred of another star to our national ga! axy.

> iFor the Louisville Courier.] State Rights Party.

SIMPSONVILLE, Aug. 23, 1861. Editors Louisville Courier: The disposition recently unnifested by the Southern press to substitute the above name or title for that of Southern Rights party is, in my opinion, an important step in the right di-

rection.

In the first place, the title "Southern Rights party" is clearly a misnomer. The South has no rights—never claimed to have any which do not justly appertain, and which has not always been cheerfully accorded to the North. The name or title State Rights is generic.

From the beginning of our Government two parties have existed. One anxious to strengthen the Federal Government, the other to preserve State Rights.

The farmer party culminated in the untertunate election of Ahe Lincoln, and in

his measages we find for the first time its monstrons doctrines not only boldly pro-claimed, but we actually see the insane atempt being made to execute them by force This, then, is a fit time for all the people of all the S:a:es and of all the Territories,

who are opposed to the monstrous doctrine of this would-be tyrant and his negro-equality Cabinet, to raily under a common name, and drive the usurpris where the swine went when the Devil entered into them. In the name or title State Rights there

is uo North, no South, no East, no West — The patriot of Massachusetts with State R ghts on his banner can strike hands with Rights on his banner can strike hands with the patriot of South Carolina. And under this banner the patriots of all the States can and will form a mighty host to hard the unipers from power. Let that mighty engine, the press, at once adopt "state Rights" as the motto, the name, the title of all who are opposed to Lincoln. Let it be our "Shihholeth"—let it he written upon all our hanners in letters of light so bean that the that runs may read. H. lain that he that ruus may read.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 19 1 Our Army in the West.

We have late and interesting intelligence from our army in Western Virginia. A general forward movement of our forces was taking place. Gen. Loring was moving from Weston in the direction of Huttensville at the foot of Cheat Mountain. Gen. Floyd's command had moved from Lewisters in the direction of Summarylle and burg in the direction of Summersville and the Ganley river, where a considerable force of the enemy was reported to be posted. Wise had probably joined Floyd by this time. Lee's headquarters were at Huntersville, a considerable portion of his forces having been moved in the direction of the Cheat Monntains, where an important position at High Knob had been invested in anticipation of the enemy. It was expected that the combined movements would result in driving back the enemy, or in surrounding him in such manner as to force him to capitulation. Askirmish had taken place on last Thurs day on the Summersville road between

Floyd's on: posts and those of the enemy in which our men drove the enemy back, killing four and making six prisoners. On last Wednesday a detachment of the Rockbridge cavalry captured a mail of the enemy, and made prisoners of a captain, sergeant, and private, who were in charge of it. The prisoners were brought luto Richmond on Saturday. The intercepted letters are said to contain full accounts of Wise's retreat from Charleston, representing it as a great sneeds of the enemy, and straing that the flight of our forces was

CAPTURING BOATS-TURN ABOUT .- The Memphis Avalanehe of Saturday, thus re fers to the boats captured on the river:

At daylight on yesterday morning, the packet W. B. Terry, running from Padupacket W. B. Terry, running from Paducah, Ky., on the Tennessee river, owned at Eastport, Miss., and commanded by Capt. Job Johnson, was unexpect d y seized whilst laying near the wharf a Paducah, running Conestogra and by the Lincoln guuboat Constoga and an armed force of 250 armed Federal troops, and taken as a prize to Cairo.

But the Captain and crew of the Terry were not to be so easily outdone, as the sequel proved. Accordingly in the afternoon they managed by some pure to seize the

and was buried by the Confederate troops on the farm of Hon. J. S. Phelps.

Gen. Sigel was once taken prisoner, but was rescued by a portion of the Federal forces.

Among the trophics taken by the Confederate troops were about 1,500 stand of armount of amunition.

Only four or five of the Confederate baggage wagons were burned by Sigel's shells, and these were standing in a field.

Not Fordable.—The Potomae is not mow fordable at any point between Washippers and not the consignees.

The Orr is one of the settest packets on ington and Harper's Ferry, and cannot be for several days.—Tightlimore Republican.

MAJOR ANDERSON, Cincinnatl, TRIG, D ckitcon, Sy, river, Hearty (filmore), Glinore, Owensboro, COMMERCIAL, Archer, Henderson, ARRIVALS August 24. Mojor Anderson, Clo;
Dove, Ky river;
Diffect, fr y;
Musonic Goo, Evarsville; DEPARTURES.

Kiver Intelligence.

LOUISVILLE.

MONDAY MORNINGAUGUST 26

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY

For Particulars see Steamboat Advertisements

Maior Anderson, Clo; Bove, Ky river; W I Maclay, St Lonis, Dilligent, Tray; Masonic Geta, OwensboroGrey Bagle, Henderson Q Lloyd, Caro; ARRIVALS, August 25. aperior, Cln; DEPARTURES.

THE RIVER was falling yesterday, having receded some nine inches, with fully eight feet water in the caval. On Sainrday it was rising quite fast. The weather has cleared off rather pleasant. The river at Cincinnati was still swelling

Superior, Cin:

a little Saturday, and failing at Pittsburg with six feet in the channel. The Dove made her appearance Sa'urday from the Kentneky river, and reports that stream very high and rising—an unprecedented tide for this season of the year.

The W. I. Maeiny, from up the river, passed down Saturday with two barges of sait for St. Louis.

The Mississippi at St. Louis Saturday was about at a stand and the unversion.

The Mississippi at St. Louis Saturday was about at a stand, and the upper river falling with four feet water below Keokuk. The Missouri was falling with four feet in the channel. The Itinois has risen a

few luches.

The Nashville was advertised to leave St. Lonis Saturday for Pitisburg. There is now a daily line of packets at Memphis for New Orleans. The App al of Saturday has the following:

The Ed. thoward started for New Orleans with 200 sacks and 1600 harrels of flour, 400 sacks bran, 200 sacks corn and some tobacco. The Grand Duke laid over till to-day. The Mary Keene, it it is stated, did not lose her wheel, but had the wrought from shaft twisted, making it necessary to lie over one trip.

HENDERSON MAIL PACKET.—The Com-Capt. Archer, is the mail and passeuger packet to Owensboro, Evansville, Henderson, and all way places this evening. She starts at 5 o'clock from Portland, in place of the Grey Engle, and takes freight and passengers to all way landings, and attends to all way business. tends to all way business. FOR OWENSHORO AND EVANSVILLE -The

Hetty Gilmore starts from Portland this evening at 5 o'clock, as the regular accommodation packet, taking freight and people to all way points. The clerk is Henry McDougall, who is very popular for his care and attention.

Tay We learn that at Mad son, Ind., the City of Madison and Laneas er No. 3 have been chartered to transport two companies of cavalry to l'ittsburg. The following privateering news is from the Evansville Journal:

SEZURE P THE SANUEL ORR.—By a dispatch from Cairo we learn that the steamer Sammel Orr, and Evanaville and Paducah packet, was selz duttle late riplace has Thursday by a party of Secress, ouisis and laken up the Tenass, e-river. We have no further or lichlars of the sezure. It was doubtless done, however, in retallation for the seizure of the W. B. Terry. The gunbouts left Cairo Thursday evening for Paducah, to retake the Orr II possible. News from that quarter is looked for with great anxiety.

RECEIPTS BY THE RIVER. Embracing only the Leading Articles Import.

CINCINNATI— Per steamer Superior— 30 bbls slour, Billing & Orelsbach—28 bbls sugar, Tyler & Martin—20 pigs tin, 40 hundles iron, Lithgow—57 bundles paper, Loulsville and Nashville Railroad—30 bales twine, for Nock, Wicks & Co—65 bbls sugar, Andrew Buchanan & Co—75 bundles paper, for Abner Cooper—65 boxes starch, Refleroan—102 bbls whisky, for Doern & Hughes—54 packages butter, 13 casks bacon, 10 lithel tobacco, 3 boxes tobacco, 13 do dry goods, 211 boxes boots and shoes, 49 boxes hats, Ribbarg corn, 71 hogs, 31 bbls whisky, 153 packages merchandise, consignees—
CINCINNATI—Per Major Anderson—10 bundles Iron, Lithgow—22 bids angar, Tyler & Martin—65 pigs tin, Britdgiord & Co—12 boxes do, consignees—10 bags coffee, consignees—16 bags coffee, John Terry & Co—33 do, Castlenan, Mur rell & Cu—12 coils rope, Newcomb & Ero—11 packages and the proper of the packages and the proper of the page of the pag

coffee, John Terry & Co-35 do, Castleman, Mar rell & Cu-12 coils rope, Newcomb & Bro-11 packages yarn, Brannin & Summers—30 boxes lobaceo, Vallandingham—32 casks bacon, 42 boxes casadles, consignees—30 boxes cheese, to Abuer Cooper—30 bales hegs, 83 boxes boots and shoes, 58 boxes hats, 85 boxes day goods, 132 packages butter, 322 bbls whisky. 1 lands to-baceo, 20 boxes tobaceo, 40 parkages bear, 31 hons, 6 bags coffee, 2 bbls pork, 329 packages merchandise, consignees—

EVANSVILLE-Persteamer Masonic Gem-589 bags wheat, Brandels & Crawford—1 hids tobacco, Spratt, Bourn & Co—29 libls apples, 5 bils polators, Johnson—13 bags wheat, Park— 19 bils apples, Louisville and Nashville Rail-coad.

KENTUCKY RIVER-Per steamer Dove-266 bags wheat, Brandels & Crawford-1 pkge, Morris-

[Por the Louisville Courier.] A Card.

A letter over the signature of "Thomas Steele, Jr.," in the Louisville Conrier, of the 24th inst., states: "As I passed through Frankfort, I was pointed out to a Union man, (moderate name for a Liucoln man.) to another of the same sort. The Liucoln man of Frankfort, was the Jack Pruett of

man of Frankfort, was the Jack Pruett of Frankfort."

So far as these statements, or any part of said letter refer to me, they are entirely folse. I did not see Steele as he passed through Frankfort on Weducsday last, that I recellect of; he was not pointed out to me, I did not point him out to any one, did not send any telegraphic despatch concerning him or any other person; nor had cerning him or any other person; nor had I, directly or indirectly, by giving information or otherwise, anything to do with his

The silly insignations in the letter, are base and coatemptible; and the slur which is implied by calling me a "Lincoln man," falls barmiess from the lips of a truitor This fellow boasted a few days since, (so I am erediby intormed,) of his exploits in the battle of Brit's Run, in Va, and said, "he had fired eighten times and killed sir."

FRANKFORT, August 24, 1861.

We, the undersigned, were ergaged in the employment of the Lexington and Louisville Railroad company on Wednesday last, the 21st inst., and certify that no despatch of any kind was sent through the Tetegraph Office to Louisville, by J. W. Pruett, on that day.

Fetegraph Omee to Pruett, on that day. THOS. C. KYTE, Railroad Agent. F. C. COOK, Operator, pro tens. FRANKFORT, August 24, 1801.

The Baltimore Republican, in alind ng to the false calculations of the Lincolnites, who expected a general rising of the slaves, has the following:

The National Republicar, the Lincoln organ at Washington, has declared that to return a slave to his master, even though that master be a Union man, is an act of treason, and should be punished as such, but to send one back to a mau engaged as a Southerner in defense of his rights and his home, is an unpardonable offense.

[Special to the N. Y. Tribune.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.
Gen. McClellan forbids the purchase of gray uniforms—the Rebel's color—and it is desired that States should no longer further the color of t

rish them.

Tens of thousands will be added to the army of the Potomae within a week. Arms are ready for all who do not bring their own. Uniforms will be furnished to such as are nucquipped, and millions of rations, comprising beet, flour, and vegatables are

Batest by Telegraph.

Last Night's Dispatches.

Order from Postmaster General.

NO COMMUCATION WITH THE SOUTH

A BOGUS GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

200 DISLOYAL EMPLOYEES.

OF STORES

SLANDER ON BRECKINRIDGE.

MORE ARRESTS

From Washington. WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.-Mr. Potter's in

estigating remmittee reports about 200 employees in the several departments can ot be relied upon as loyal. [Special to the N. Y. Times]

WASHINGTON, Ang. 23.—The Rebeis in the vicinity of Taylor's Tavern, about five miles from Fort Corcoran, took fright last night. They fired the ronuds of artillery at an imaginary for at an imaginary foe.

Seven wagon loads of flour were soized this morning on the way to Virginia.

Two prisoners, escaped from tilchmond have arrived here. One I Capt. Degol yer, of the F arth Michigan Regiment. They say the Rebels acknowledge their less at Buil's Run to have been greater than ours.

[Special to the N. Y. Times.] Gen. McDowell is appointed to command the divisions composed of the brigades of Gens. Key and Wadsworth. Mayor l'errett's arre: t was n t so'ely for his remaal to take the oath of an giance but also on other good and authorien

Several women have been arrested, and others placed under surveillance for giv-lng aid and countert to the Rebels. Capt. Tansell, Lieut. Wilson, of Marine Corps, and Micshipmen Claiborne and Conas had been sent to Fort Hamilton.— They had tendered their resignations. Their names have heen stricken from the

olls.
Thos. II. Car field has been appointed manager of the Government indreads and telegraphs in place of A. Carnige, who re-sumes the Superintendency of the Penn sylvania Central Railroad.

[Special to the N. Y. Herald] The entire hame of the recent athar at Levington, Ky., belong to Serator Breck-inridge who incited an assault upon Union The Union men of Western Virginia and

Eastern Tennessee prefer argent requests for the services of Gen. Lauder, in that see-A collision occurred recently at Norfolk between the Alabama and Virginia regi-ments. Five or six were killed. In consequence of the President's procumation, Adams & Co. issued orders to al

their officers to cease immediately receiv-ing letters for Confederate Stales.

The Postmaster General has issued the following order:
"The President of the United States direets that his proclamation of the 16th, in-terdicting commercial intercourse with the South shall he applied to correspondence Officers and agents of the P. O. Depart ment, will without further instructions lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with those States by causing the arrest of any express agents or other persons, who shall after this order receive letters for transmission to or from such States, and will sign such letters and formed them to the programment.

ward them to the Department. (Signed,) M. BLAIR.

Gamble's Proclamation.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 25.—The follow-ing proclamation has been issued: "The power of the civil authorities of the State being insufficient to protect the lives and property of civizens of the State, I, Hamilton R. Gamble, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby call into the active service of the State 42,000 men of the militia of the State, assigning 6,000 as the quota for each military district, which is the same as a Congressional district. The force thus called into service will be as far as possible a volunteer force, and will counsist of 10,000 cavalry and 32,000 intantry If the number volunteering should exceed the requisition, the excess will be held as a reserve corps. If there should be a deficiency, it may be necessary to report

The Adjutant General will issue to the division inspectors of the several military districts, the orders necessary to carry out this requisition into effect. The force call this requisition into effect. The force call ed ont, will be for 6 mouths, unless peace in the State shall be sooner restored. Arms

will be furnished as apidly as they can be Given under my hand and the scal of State at Jefferson City, this 24th day of August H. R. GAMBLE. (Sigued.)

By the Governor.

M. OLIVER, Secretary of State.

From Rolla

ROLLA, Aug. 24.-Lient, Col. Albert, o the 31 Regiment, and eight or ten other officers, was have been prisoners in the hangs of the Rebels at Springfield, arrived here this morning. They were released on parole, subject, however, to such arrange ment as may have been entered into le-tween the Confederates and the United

A great many contradictory reports, as to the present and future movements c jurpose of the enemy era only be carjed tured. They seem now to be more anxious to obtain subsistence than to make effensive movements for that purpose.

From Springfield.

SPRINGPIELD, Mo., August 24.—The correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat fur nisnes the following:

Gen. Rains issued an order soon after his arrival, to selze all the medicine and hospital stores in the Federal hospital stores in the Federal hospital here, thus depriving about 400 of our wounded trops of medical treatment. A part of the readigings were subsequently returned treops of medical treatment. A part of the medicines were subsequently returned by order of Gen. Price. With few exceptions, our eirk and wounded are doing well and will be able to return to their homes in a few days. All our wounded could not be brought off the field in consequence of the scarcity of nigroce, but they were treated where they lay.

Many of the wounded were stripped of all their clothes by the enemy and sent to town naked, and every man laying on the field had his poekets picked.

tield had his pockets picked.

Sr. Louin, Angust 25th.—Daniel H. Caidwell, indicted for treason by the Grand Jury of the last term of the U. S. Circuit Court, was taken prisoner on Tuesday last in Lewis county, by Col. Woodyard's llome Guards wdite at the head of 100 armed men. He was turned over by the military authorities into the hands of the United States Marshal on Saturday and lodged in

From Bangor, Me. BANGOR, Aug. 26.-The Extra Bangor

From Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEFORT, Aug. 25.—In cleaning out the office of the Farmer last night a mail lug was found filled with letters, &c., for Secessionists in Alabama and Georgia, some of them exposing the treason of

Commercial.

OFF. AFAUCTION.

Sades, AFAUCTION.

ON TUESDAY MORNING next, ent. II h, the sail of Floors, Sades and Brunns will contain me at 10 o'thors. At 11 o'clack, Shaple Bry Unada, with a variety of Retail stack with he sold. Terms costs.

S. G. HENICY & CD., no25td. OFFICE LOUISVILLE COURTER, 1 SATURDAY, Aug. 24. The general market was quiet to-lay

with his little of importance transpiring. The recepts of wheat continue modera e The Jecoepts of wheat continue modera e and hardly equal to the demand, and the market chosed firm at 65@35 for prime red and white. Groceries are thru with a tair demand. Sugars are unchanged. Molisses has advanced, the market chosing firm at 35c. Coffee is in good demand; prices are firm but mechanged. Exce has advanced to 6%. We have another idvance to notice in sheeting. Provisi us are dull and unsertled with mothing doing. Exchanges are dull with rure transactions. AUCTION NOTICE: CHANGE OF BUSINESS! Exchanges are dull with rare transa-tious, easieru selling at 14(0) per cent. Premium, the buying rate being par to 14 per cent. discount. New Orleans is not wanted, the nominal rates being 2(0) per cent. buying. There is no change in the produce may ket

Daily Review Louisville Market. FIGUR AND GRAIN—Sales of 200 bbls flour at \$5.50@\$4.70; 1,700 bushels wheat at 60@75c; 200 bushels corn at 40c; small sales of oats from wagon at 20c.

WHISKY—Sales 300 bhis at 14c. POTATORS—Sales of 65 bhis at 65c@75c. SHEETING—Sales of 25 bales at 1014cc

BATTING-Smail sales at 14c.

CHEESE-Sales of small lots at Ge.; a de BRAN, SHORTS AND SHIPSTUFFS -Sales of 31 tons at \$7 for bran; \$8 for shorts and \$9 for shipstuff.

Groct Ries—Sales of 25 hhds. of sugar at

81/2@97/4; 60 bb s molasses at 35c; 100 sacks of coffee at 16@167/4; 20 therees of rive at TOBACCO-Sales of 181 hhds, viz: 4 at \$4@4 \$5; 45 at \$5@5 97, 40 at \$6@6 99; 16 at \$5@7; 15 at \$8@8 95; 7 at \$9@9 95; 5 at \$10@810 75, and wat \$11@11 50.

TELEGRAPH MARKETS.

CINCINSATI, August 14 P. M. Cincinsari, August 54 r. k.

Piour opened with a fair demand for the higher grades, and 1,391 bbls sold at \$3,706/4 for extention, and \$4664 25 for family, but closed rather quiet under the advices from N. York.—Wheat opened with a good demand, but after the advices from New Tork were made known the market became dull and heavy at 706/75 for red and \$468476 for white. Corn dull at 28%—0 ats mechanged. Whisky steady at 13%, with sales of 480 obles. Provisions unchanged and quiet; moderate demand for bacon at 5,6 and 7, these porks may be unoted at 146/44 25. Lard Mess pork may be unoted at 146/44 25. niet; moderate demand for bacon at 5, 6 and dess pork may be quoted at 14@14 25. Lar t 8. Balk meats duit and prices nominal at

New York, August 24-P. M. Cotton-market continues quiet and firm.-ales of 1,500 bales at 18% \$ 15r middling up

sales of 1,800 bales at 18½¢ for middling uplands.

From—market opened quiet and firm, and closed 5¢ lower with a moder to the classic defing for export and home consumption at the decluce sales of 14,600 bbls at \$1.20±4.40 for super State, \$4.50±4.40 bor super State, \$4.50±4.40 bor super western, and \$4.50±4.70 for choice; \$1.35±4.10 for super western, and \$4.50±4.70 for common to medium extra western.

Whisky-market continues dull, with sal-Whisky-market continues dull, with sale of 1 0 bils at 17% (c. Gram-Wheat opened heavy and closed 20.3% lower; only a moderate demand for extort at the decline. Sales 4.700 bindes whiter red western at \$1 16@1 22.6.500 bindes white do at \$1 29@1 31; and 4.60 bindes white Kentucky at \$1 25@1 41. Co.b.—a good export and fair home trade demand at 14 \$2 binded in advance; sales of 161,000 binded at \$4.646 for inferior infixed western, 17@48 for fair western, and 45@5524 for inferior to choice western yellow.

Provision - Pork moderate trade doing; generaily without important change; sales of 456 bbls at \$15 00 for mess and \$10 00@10 60 for Lard in fair demand and market rules firm at

Sagar firm. Molasses quiet but firm.

Money Market. CINCINNATI, August 34-P. M. Exchange firm at 1/2 premium. No Treasury notes offering and they are anxiously sought after at 97.

FIRST OF THIS SEASON!

ST. CHARLES RESTAURANT, FIFTH STREET, BET. MAIN AND MARKET.

Shell Oysters. Shell Oysters.

SHELL OYSTERS (the first of the season)! VENISON: GROUSE! AND ALL OTHER DELICACIES OF THE SEA-SON, received daily by express, auld dif C. C. RUYER, Proprietor. W. H. C. DRYDEN,

Commission Merchant FEED AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 33 Third street, bet, Main and the River,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

BF Personal altention given to the sale of Hay
Grain, Pried Fruit, Butter, Eggs, Apples, Poissons,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
25 Orders for Procories, Liquors, and Manufactured Articles, solicited and filled on the most faworship terms.

corable terms. JOHN FLECK, Lard Oil and Mould Candle Manufacturer. To 7 Jefferson st, North side bet. Clay and Shelby And Third street, between Main and the River

LOUISVILLE, KY

TOR the convenience of my customers and the P public in the middle and lower part of the city have, nesides my factory on Jefferson sirred, open od a store on Third street, between Main and the river, where I hope to meet with a large patronact may the MOORE'S

WHOLEGALE AND RETAIL MAMMOTH FURNITURE DEPOT. CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. No. 318 north side Market street, between Third and Fourth LOUISVILLE, KY.

COAL: COAL:

DRAYO A SCN desiers in COAL, Third street below Mains and Market, have on hand a good supply of Pirabury and Youghlosheny Coal, which they are prepa ed to furnish in laze quantities or by the load, to meet the wishes of purchasers. They grave particular attention to their superior Ceal.—Orders promptly attended to, DRAYO & BON, Third street, and diff between Main and Marke streets.

KNOW THYSELF DR. J. H. McCANN is a regularly educated Physician and descens to a certainty the true condition and locality of diseases by the pulse and its peculiarities without asking the natical any questions. Some profess to do this, yet are careful task some leading questions in order to obtain a chucle the disease. We do nothing of that kind and have invariably given entire satisfaction.—Consultations and examinations

FREE OF CHARGE Diseases of the Throat and Lunsvireated by a new method of Medicated Inhalation and constitutional treatment. We offer new remedies antirely vegetable, which has proved a seedy and effectual cure in the following diseases, vis: Bronchitts, all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, all diseases of the Heart, of the Stomach, of the Ulver, of the Kulneys, Dropsy, St. Virus, Dance, Cancers, Scroftin, Chronic Ulvers, Rheumatism, Neuralsia, Paralysis, Fistain, Spasma, Pita, Diseases of the Fye and Ear, Sentinal Westness, Skin Diseases, Rupture, Diserieus, and, in short, all carable diseases. We are not a "cure-all" Doctor, and will undertake no case without a fair prospect of recovery. Estimo extra charge made to pa lents for the application of Magneto Electricity.

Females troubled with Suppreceions, Frrequiar lifes, Lucorrhea, or Whites, Falling of the Womb Polypeus of the Uterus Tumore of any Red, Barren ness, all Urinary Diseases, Rab ful or Disease the Mercelling of the Urinary Diseases, Rab ful or Disease the Mercelling of the Secondary Mercelling Mercelling Secondary Mercelling FEMALE DISEASES

Medicine sent to all parts of the United States, Address J. H. McCANN. M. D. allo du Louisville, Ky.

C. HAMS-Casks and tierces A. W. Mackin b. & Son's very superior Sugarcured Hams received p.rraits and and by T. L. JEFFERSON, 1976

Steamboats.

Auction Sales.

BY S. G. HENRY & CO.

Auction Rooms opposite Louisville Potel

FALL AND WINTER STAPLE DRY GOODS

WITH A RETAIN COUNTRY STOCK OF DRY GOODS, HARROWARE AND CUTLERY; ALSO AN ENTIRE FIRSH STOCK OF MENS, WO.

S. ROTHCHILD,

Leaves every Monday and Thursday.

The freight and passenger steamer COSMERCIAL Capt. Archer, Will A. Duvall, clerk, diparts for the o'clock P. M. puncia life.

The Commercial is new, has 1 rgs, also rooms, the Commercial from her exceedingly light drait hands.

The freight and passenger steam.
TRIO. Capt. Joo. A. Piccinson.
Will leave Lo is ville every Monday
of Carredton, and ever Priosy, at 1 o'clock P.
for Macison, Carr like, C. dar lock, Kentu ky
yer, and letermend de landing.

GEAPH So. 3 will leave for CINCINNA FI EVERY MORNING AILS o'clock, which insures the making of the so-clock morning connections by Railroad from Cincinnati To the North and Rast, Per freight or passage apply on board or to JOS CAMPIGN. Agent, iand did.

NOTICE.

THE unrivated steamers CHARLET MILLER and PINE VARBLE No. 2. In thorough running order, are now ready for the season to do all kinds of towing to any point above or below the Falle, at the most reasonable rates. Seins in charge of experienced boalmen, they will be able to impart satisfaction to all who may wish to casase their services. All orders left at the elothing store of Ben. Durrett, corner of Fourth and Water stroots, will meet with prompt attention.

FROG LEGS. CUCUMBERS, GREEN PEAS.

TABLE D'HOTE FROM 12 1-2 TO 4 O'CLOCK EVERY DAY AT 50 CTS. PER

FORST HOUSE. RUSSELLVILLE, KY. DRURY W. POOR Proprietor.

S. B. M'GILL, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in and

PIPES. &C., e. 807 Green street, between Third a d Fourth (Courier Buildings.) A LARGE assortment of the best brands of CI-GARS AND TOBACCO kep constantly on tand

COAL! COAL!

APOTHECARY'S HALL! Capitol Drug Store,

Fresh Supply of Pure Old Liquors, MPORTED AND SELECTED EXPRESSLY fOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, for sale by O. H. STRATTAN, Apothecary, je25 dtf opposite the Post-Office

Ground Pepper and Spices,

MANUFACTURED and sold exclusively at the Capitol Drag Store appears the Postodies. COAL! COAL!

J. N. KELLOGG, Agent,

Regular U. S. Muil Line-For Ev-

POR BRANDENBURG, LEAVENWORTH, STEPHENSPORT AND CLOVERPORT, HAWESVILLE, CANNELTON, TELL CITY, TROY, ROCKPORT, OWENSEG, RO AND EYANSYLLE.

Prompt and strict attention paid to the Interests the trole.

U. S. MAIL LINE YOR THE EAST. THE splendid passes.

STRADER and
SEAPH So. 3 will leave for

Fourth Street, between Main and Market. GREEN SEA TURTLE. OYSTERS. OYSTERS.

SPRING CHICKENS.

MUSIIROOMS, Ac., Ac.

Importer of CIGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFF,

THE understand keep constantly on hand choice lot of PITTSBURGH COAL together that keep in this market, to which the would invite the attention of buyers. Having

W.M. L. URPHY teeps constantly on handa Vilares supply of the best Pitshurg and Yourhlogheay Coal. Also the "Hartford City Coal," more better for steam or cooking purposes; used by many families of the city, who pronounce it nearly equatopities of the city, who pronounce it nearly equatopities of the city, who pronounce it nearly equatopities of the city, who pronounce it nearly equatorial of it, and I warrant is will give sutstantiation.—

Bold wholesale and retail at the lowest cash prices, and the coal, the coal of the coal o

Opposite the Post-Office.

Gwynn's Prepared Glue.

PREPARED and said at the CAPITOL DRUG STORE, opposite the Post office. mys aif O. E. STRATTAN, Proprietor. Compound Buckeya Pila Salro,

BOANDING.
A GENTLEMAN AND LADT can be acce unaA dated with an excell in fracturem, and b ardilar with a private family, in a piecessis part of the
dity. The particulars, arrived history.

On Market street, between Second and Third

No. 217. South side,

WOULD announce to the chiasens of Louisville

Want vicinity, that he has opeded a large AUC
TION AND COMMISSION BUSINESS. where he
will have always on hand a large let of DOMESTIO

GOODS, BOOTS AND SHORS, and EEADY MADE

GOOTHING, as suction prices.

Auction Sales every day from a until 12 o'clock.

Out-door Sides promptly attended to.

Ossh advanced on consumments.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me will please

come torward and settle, or the accounts will be

put in the hands of an other for collection.

MEDITION.

The United S. Mall Line steamer HETTY GILMORE, Glinsore moster Will leave as above en this day, ror freight or parsage apply on board or to.

T. M. ERWIN, Agent, No. 37 Wall street,

REGULAR LOUISVILLE, ENANSILLE, AND HEMBERSON MAIL BOAT. Lences every Monday and Friday Econings.

REGULAR SATURDAY PA KET FROM MEMPHIS TO NEW OBLEANS. The treight and passenger steame LGUISVILLE, Joe Combs, master Will leave as above at loctor

Parrett, corner of Fourth and Water stroots, was neet with prompt attention. PINK VARBLE, Captain, P. S. All towing done attherisk of owners 520 dts CLARK'S RESTAURANT

CAULIFLOWER.

PERSON. W. A. CLARK, Proprietor myl4 dif

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.43 Passengers and Basgage carried to and from the Railroad Depot, Fass OF CHARGE, 103 dim

J. R. GOLDSBOROUGH. PRESCRIPTION CLEARS

HAVING the exclusive right to manufacture it this ordebrated Giue, I am prepared to fill or-ders without limit, jezz dr. Onnosive Peat Office.

HAVE for sale, at all times, by the barre and at the low samuritet price, best quality. TITISBURG COAL, Also, BEACE BOTTOM COAL, at much lower rates.

POR SALE-HULL FOR WHARP.

BOAT—One of the best Halla with
Cablu complete, for a wharf-boat, for
all lev. Apply to

FIFTHY BELLA.